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TRIAL

OF

WIKOFF, VANNOUD, AND CAVALLARI,

FOR A

CONSPIRACY TO EFFECT A FORCED MARRIAGE

BETWEEN

MISS GAMBLE,

AND ONE OF THE ACCUSED.

BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF GENOA.

FEBRUARY 9—10, 1852.

LONDON:

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THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

v.

WIKOFF, VANNOUD, & CAVALLARI.

TRIBUNAL OF THE FIRST INSTANCE OF GENOA.

PRESIDENT COUNSELLOR, MALASPINA.

AUDIENCE OF THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1852.

AT a quarter before eleven o'clock, the Hall of Audience was thrown open, and the three accused, escorted by a body of Royal Carabineers, took their seats on the bench assigned to them.

The first of the accused was well dressed, and is about forty years of age, of tall stature, light brown hair, a high forehead, brown eye-brows, blue eyes, a regular nose, natural colour, and pensive countenance.

The second wore a coat and pantaloons of brown cloth. He was of low stature, hair and beard of a dark brown colour, blue eyes, round face, and a dark complexion.

The third was dressed in a *bournous.* He was of tall stature, dark hair, a high forehead, dark complexion, marked with small-pox, and had a square chin.

The Court was filled by an immense crowd. Several ladies were present, and two among them took their places on the bench behind the Defendants.

The Prosecutrix,* accompanied by several other ladies, and

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* "Querelante," the person who lays the original "querela," or complaint before the authorities. The word "Prosecutrix," by which it is here translated, does not exactly correspond to "Querelante;" because, in the Sardinian dominions criminal prosecutions are conducted entirely by the Public Prosecutor. The party injured has no voice in the matter, and cannot even appear by counsel on the trial, or produce or cross-examine witnesses: unless by constituting himself a "Civil Party:" which is, in form, joining a civil action for damages with the criminal prosecution.

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the witnesses, among whom was remarked the British Consul, wrapped up in a *Câche-nez*, and the American Consul in his official dress, and many persons of distinction, several of whom belonged to the Consulates, took their seats within the Tribunal itself.

The Public Prosecutor was represented by the Advocate, Tito Carbone, substitute of the Advocate Fiscal.

The Accused were supported in their defence by the Advocates, Tito Orsini, Giovanni Maurizio, L. Leveroni, and E. Merialdi, who took their places immediately behind the accused.

The Prosecutrix having constituted herself, a Civil Party, was represented by the Advocate Cabella, and the Procurator, Graziani.

The part of Secretary devolved upon the Assistant-Secretary, David Gianelli Castiglione.

Signor Agostino Develasco appeared as interpreter on the part of the Public Prosecutor, and Signor Parodi as interpreter on the part of the Civil Party.

The President demanded the names and occupations of the accused.

The first replied " My name is Henry Wikoff, son of the late Henry Wikoff, of New York, living in Paris, passing through Genoa, a bachelor, employed in diplomacy.

The second replied " Louis Vannoud, of Switzerland. I have no fixed residence. I am now travelling in Genoa as family courier to Miss Jane Gamble."

The third stated " My name is Luigi Cavallari, born and living in Genoa, Cicerone and Valet de Place.

The list of witnesseses was read, and the indictment, in which Wikoff was indicted for the false imprisonment of Miss Gamble, for using menaces towards her, and for carrying dangerous weapons.

Vannoud was indicted as principal agent, for aiding and abetting in the false imprisonment of the said lady, and for being in the possession of dangerous weapons.

Cavallari was indicted as an accomplice in the beforementioned misdemeanour.

The witnesses and the Prosecutrix having been ordered to withdraw,

The President, turning to Wikoff, explained to him of

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what he was accused, and demanded what he had to say in his defence.

WIKOFF requested to speak in French, which was accordingly permitted. The following is the translation of his reply:—

"I have been acquainted with Miss Gamble for sixteen years, and knew her in London, where she was living with her uncle and aunt. I was an intimate friend of these relations of hers, and continually dined at their table. I had conceived an affection for her, but at that time I concealed my affection. In April last year, knowing that she was at that time in the country, at Bournemouth, I wrote a letter to her to know whether I might have her consent to pay her a visit. She replied in the affirmative. I accordingly went, and remained there nine days, during which time I revealed my passion, and made her an offer of marriage: she gave me a refusal; but afterwards, while I was at Paris, she wrote me a letter, in which she stated her regret at having refused to accept my proposals of marriage. In the succeeding month of May, she sent me another letter, in which she informed me of her great desire to see me again. I immediately set out from Paris, and repaired to London, where she then was: and, having called on her, I demanded whether it were true that she would unite herself to me in marriage; she replied in ambiguous terms. We passed about a week in the most intimate and affectionate manner.

"Being obliged to leave her, I told her that I had to go to Paris, and that she should not write to me, because she had not chosen to declare herself, whether or not she would accept me for a husband: I departed for that time. She soon after wrote to me a letter full of love, to which I replied with equal warmth. In the month of June, she informed me that she had determined upon making a tour in Switzerland. In this letter she said, that she sent me her last adieu, and that she should not write to me again. A fortnight after, to my surprise, I received another most friendly letter from her, dated from Switzerland, in which she stated that very soon she would come to Paris, and that I should take care not to marry in the meantime.* I did not answer

* See this letter, dated St. Goar, 24th June, 1851.

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this letter, because I thought she was trifling with me. Ten days after, I received another letter, in which she informed me that I had appeared to her in a dream, that she had been very unhappy in consequence of not having received a reply from me, and begged me to give her an immediate answer.* I sent her a kind reply, and afterwards went to Switzerland, for the purpose of putting a stop to this state of things, and demanding of her whether she were ready, or not, to be my wife. Having found her there, she gave me her hand in token that she accepted me for her husband. I remained with her a fortnight, at the same hotel, and breakfasted and dined with her: during that time she more than once confirmed her promise that she would marry me, and frequently added that she would not have anything known of it. We then fully agreed that she should soon return to London, and that we should be married there.

"On my return to London, I found her there, when to my surprise she told me, that she had not sufficiently considered the matter, that she had thoughtlessly pledged her hand, and that I must allow her further time for reflection. She also told me to speak to one of her relations, in order to obtain his consent, because he was not agreeable to the marriage. This I refused to do, and gave her another week for a definite reply. Her answer was ambiguous, and having spoken to a friend, a confidant of hers, who condemned her conduct, I addressed another letter to her, and set out for Paris. While there I received from the Courier of the said lady, a letter, in which he stated that she was very unhappy, that she passed her days in weeping, and repented of not having married me.

"I was obliged to depart for Turin, and there became acquainted with the ministers Azeglio and Cavour. I must observe, that before entering Turin, being seated in the coupée of the diligence, I saw a carriage pass me on the road, in which I recognised Miss Gamble, her companion, and Courier. I knew that she had put up at the hotel Feder, and as I could not have apartments at the Trombetta, I left that hotel, and took up my quarters at the hotel Feder. I availed myself of the Courier and the Lady's-maid, to obtain an

* See this letter, dated Frankfort, 2nd July, 1851.

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interview with Miss Gamble, but although both those persons, and especially the latter, who was privy to the whole, were very desirous that I should marry the lady, and did all in their power to obtain an interview for me, she sent me a refusal, informing me that I had better return to Paris and think no more about her.

"Upon this, she set out for Genoa, where she arrived on the night of Wednesday, and took up her abode at the Croce di Malta. I heard this by chance, having accidentally put up at the same hotel. Finding this to be the case, I immediately removed to another hotel, and went to the Reale, in order that I might not be compromised, it being my intention to proceed to Marseilles, and then to Paris, as my diplomatic affairs did not permit me to absent myself from that capital for any length of time. I, however, greatly desired to speak with her, and as I did not wish to take her to the Reale Hotel, I endeavoured, by means of Pietro, the valet de Place, to find some place, whither she might be allured by stratagem. The said Pietro hired for me an apartment in the Strada Serra, for a week, though I only required it for an hour or so.

"The Courier, who had been several times to speak to me, at last found me in the hotel, and informed me that it was Miss Gamble's intention to set out on the following Monday. I accordingly wrote him a note, telling him the situation of the house in which I had taken apartments; viz.—the Strada Serra, the house of the Russian Consul; that I wished him to make his mistress believe that he had lost her passport, and that in order to procure another, it was necessary that she should go to the Governor; but that, instead of taking his mistress to that official, he should conduct her to the apartments I indicated, accompanied by her maid. At first, he refused to have anything to do with it, for fear of being involved in some unpleasantness. I assured him that my only intention was to see her and speak to her, upon which he consented.

"Towards the middle of the day of Saturday, the 15th of November, the Courier conducted to the house where I had taken the apartments, Miss Gamble, accompanied by her companion and I then desired Pietro to shew into my room, the one of the two ladies who wanted the passport. I had

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not yet disclosed my plan to Pietro. He executed the commission, and I found myself alone with Miss Gamble. I made her enter; but, taken by surprise, she uttered a cry, and wanted to leave the room. I told her she had nothing to fear, upon which she consented to sit down, and, through Pietro, I dismissed the Courier and the companion. The Courier at first refused, saying, that he would not leave without orders from his mistress. I therefore informed him, through Pietro, that such was the order of Miss Gamble. Upon this he departed, accompanied by the companion. Pietro went to fetch some refreshments, and Miss Gamble partook of what was set before her. I then told her that she must now give me a final answer, as to whether she would marry me or not; and as she elected to marry me, I told her that she must put her seal to this, as she had said the same thing so many times, and had never performed her promise. I added that she should engage to pay a penalty, to the half of her fortune, in case she did not keep her word. She told me that she would willingly do so, but that such a fine would not avail in eye of the law; which I did not contradict, observing, that at any rate I could make use of it to inform her friends of her inconsistent conduct towards me.

"She wrote down the above of her own free will, and after signing the paper, gave it to me. A moment afterwards, the Courier and the Lady's-maid arrived, and the latter sat down by the side of Miss Gamble. We discoursed together for some time, and soon after—it might be about six o'clock, Pietro served the dinner, and in the meanwhile a person whom I had not before seen, entered the room, but who Pietro said was a man belonging to the house, who assisted him in waiting at table. I sat down to dine with the two ladies, but Miss Gamble ate very little, alleging that she had no appetite. After having dined, we began talking, when Miss Gamble, contradicting what she had said and done a few minutes before, wished to depart. This annoyed me, as well because I did not know when I might see her, being obliged to go to Paris, as because it was another refusal. I I told her she should remain, but she grew angry, and taking up the fire shovel, she threw it against a pane of glass, so that the window broke, and the shovel fell into the street; and shelikewise threatened to burn the house. I immedi-

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ately called Pietro, and would not suffer her to quit the house in such a state of excitement. She behaved like a lunatic, threw herself upon the ground, crying aloud that I should let her out, or kill her. After this, she sat down to table, ate with great appetite, and gradually became calm.

"It being then very late, for it was three hours past midnight, I proposed to her that she should go and sleep in another apartment of the suite of rooms: and take her Lady's-maid with her; and that I would sleep on the sofa in the saloon; but she refused my proposition. At her request, I left the house with her, and accompanied Miss Gamble and her Lady's-maid to the Hotel Corona di Ferro, which was pointed out by Pietro, because Miss Gamble did not wish to return at so late an hour to her own hotel. While walking along the streets, she expressed her regret at all the follies she had displayed at my rooms; and, on my wishing her good night, as she entered her apartment with her maid, she shook hands with me. About nine o'clock I conducted the lady to the Croce di Malta: but, from motives of delicacy, I did not go in with her.

"About an hour after, her Courier came to seek me, saying that his mistress desired to speak with me: and upon this I went to her hotel. I spoke to her, but her companion Miss Bennett, having come in, I retired at her request. I ought to mention, that I had brought with me some letters which had fallen out of Miss Gamble's muff, in her surprise at seeing me, when she thought she was going to speak to the Governor; and that being obliged to leave her, when ordered by Miss Bennett, I forgot to give them up, and I retain them to this hour. Since then, I have not seen Miss Gamble."

Being asked, through the interpreter, whether he had not made Miss Gamble subscribe the above-mentioned declaration by means of menaces, and whether he had not taken out a pistol, telling Miss Gamble that he would kill her if she did not consent to be his wife, or, at all events, if she did not make over to him the half of her income, in case of refusal,

He replied, through the interpreter, "I had brought with me a brace of pistols which were not loaded, and which I never drew out of the pocket of my coat, where I kept them. I brought them with me, because, in case she refused to marry me, I intended to feign that I would shoot myself, but

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I never meant to use violence towards her; I merely wished to prove whether she loved me."

Being asked, through the interpreter, whether he had about him the declaration made by Miss Gamble, and the letters which she had written to him while in London and in Paris, in which case he was ordered to produce them, together with those which Miss Gamble had dropped in her surprise,

He replied, through the interpreter, "I have not the correspondence alluded to with Miss Gamble; but only a portion, which I now present."

The Defendant then gave up about fourteen letters, and stated that they were those written by Miss Gamble, besides five other letters and four pieces of paper, containing accounts belonging to the lady, and being those which she had dropped on the floor; also a document ⋈ on a half sheet of paper, which he declared contained the above-mentioned declaration, the whole being written in the English language.

On being asked where he had procured the pistols above alluded to, whether they belonged to him, and where he had deposited them,

He replied, through the interpreter, "I borrowed the pistols alluded to above, from the Courier of Miss Gamble, who lent them to me on the 15th of that month, but I did not tell him for what purpose I wanted them. I afterwards returned them to him."

President. At the time you were with Miss Gamble in the Palazzo Serra was there any occasion on which you put your hands on her mouth?

Wikoff, replied through the interpreter, Develasco: "On entering the apartment, Miss Gamble being taken by surprise cried out, and I then put my hand on her mouth."

President. Had you the pistols then?

Wikoff. I had not; I think I had laid them upon a sideboard or chimney-piece.

President. Do you remember having taken the pistols into your hand, and threatened Miss Gamble?

Wikoff. Never.

President. Did you draw a pistol from your pocket: and present it at her?

Wikoff. Never.

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President. While you were in the palace of the Russian Consul, did you send for some sheets?

Wikoff. I do not remember.

President. When Miss Gamble refused to marry you, did you not intimidate her with the threat that she should either marry you, or sleep there?"

Wikoff. On the contrary, she did not refuse to marry me; she told me that she would marry me, either that evening, or the following morning. It is not true that I told her she should sleep there.

Several letters contained in the procés being shown to him, he was asked whether he acknowledged them to be in his handwriting?

Wikoff. Yes.

Upon this, the Secretary read the letters.

The Advocate, Cabella, on behalf of the Civil Party, now demanded that the second interrogatory addressed by the Judge of Instruction to Mr. Wikoff should be read, as the replies presented some contradictions in the circumstances, which were very prejudicial to Miss Gamble.

The Advocate, Merialdi, maintained that, according to law, it was not allowed to read over the examinations of the accused, since they could not furnish grounds for conviction of the crime; the disposition of Art. 311, of the Code of Penal Procedure was sufficiently explicit on this head.

The Advocate, Cabella, in reply, appealed to the discretionary power of the President; the Advocate, Merialdi, disputed such a power to the President of the Correctional Tribunal, in cases of simple crimes: this had already been decided by the Court of Cassation, in the case of Giacomo Parodi.

The President inquired whether the question which had been raised should be decided? A reply was given in the negative.

The pistols having been produced, Wikoff was asked whether he recognised them as those of which he had spoken.

Wikoff. I do.

The next witness called was Louis Vannoud. On being asked by the President whether he understood and spoke the Italian language, he replied in the affirmative. He was then

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called upon to say what he could state in his defence concerning the accusation brought against him.

Louis Vannoud. I have been in the service of Miss Gamble as Courier, for five months. When I was in Switzerland I became aware of the connexion which subsisted between her and Mr. Wikoff, by a letter directed to him, which I was ordered to put into the post. After we returned to London, and were on the point of starting again, Mr. Wikoff desired me to call upon him, and informed me of his attachment to my mistress, adding, " You are the only person whom I can trust," and, in order to induce me to give him information regarding my mistress, he offered me a written promise of five hundred pounds sterling, which I refused, but afterwards, at his request, accepted.

" Having returned to Switzerland, I informed Mr. Wikoff that my mistress was in love with him, that she had passed a night of great uneasiness on his account, and invited him to come, where he might obtain her hand. This, in fact, he did, and I saw that my mistress was on very intimate terms with him. They resided for some time in the same hotel, and dined at the same table. Mr. Wikoff having departed, Miss Gamble departed also, saying that she could no longer remain there, because the place recalled many painful moments. We arrived at Turin, in November, and found Mr. Wikoff there. He told me that he wished to speak to Miss Gamble, and desired me to find him a lodging in the same hotel in which she had put up—but I do not know whether she had any intercourse with Mr. Wikoff. We soon departed for Genoa, where we arrived, I think, on the 13th of November last. Mr. Wikoff also arrived there soon after, but hearing that the ladies were at the Croce di Malta, he went to the Alberge Reale. From this place he sent for me, desiring me to find him a valet, as he intended to take apartments: I succeeded in obtaining one, Pietro, who was pointed out to me at that hotel, and I introduced him to Mr. Wikoff. It was by means of Pietro, that Mr. Wikoff obtained apartments, and at the request of Mr. Wikoff I took my mistress there. I had orders to return in an hour, and then went through the city, in the carriage, with my lady's travelling companion. At the expiration of that time, I returned to the apartments, when I was told by Pietro,

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that I must return in another hour, when I went back to our hotel with Miss Bennett. At the hour appointed, I returned to my mistress, when I received orders to go back to the hotel, and fetch some things for the night. Mrs. Harwood, her attendant, having put them up, insisted upon carrying them herself, and, having entered the carriage with me, I conducted her to the house, where my mistress was. I waited expecting orders, and towards seven o'clock I was desired to go and get my dinner, which I did. I do not know what happened afterwards, because I fell asleep. When I awoke, I went to the hotel, where my mistress summoned me, and desired me to go with her to the residence of the English Consul. She, likewise, forbade me to say that I had been in Mr. Wikoff's house.

President Were you in possession of a brace of pistols?

Vannoud. Yes, Sir, I kept them in my trunk.

President. See if they are those now shown you?

Vannoud. They are the very same.

President. Did you lend them to Mr. Wikoff?

Vannoud. Yes, Sir.

President. Were they loaded, or unloaded?

Vannoud. Unloaded.

President. For what purpose did he ask you for them?

Vannoud. I don't know.

President. When you were in the house of Mr. Wikoff, did you go near the saloon where your mistress was?

Vannoud. While I was waiting, I went close up to the door, and heard my mistress tell her attendant, Mrs. Harwood, that she would marry him.

President. Did you give your mistress a note before going to Mr. Wikoff's house?

Vannoud. Yes, Sir, I gave her a card of the address of the house where Mr. Wikoff was, written by his own hand, and she read it in the presence of Mrs. Harwood.

President. When you had shown her the card, did she express any surprise?

Vannoud. She laughed; and told me not to say anything about it to Miss Bennett, which made me think that they understood one another.

President. Do you remember having said in your exami-

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nation, that the person who had given you the note was a tall aged man?

Vannoud. Yes, sir.

President. And why did you say this?

Vannoud. Because I did not wish to compromise either my mistress, or Mr. Wikoff.

The President then called upon the prisoner, Cavallari, to state what he had to say in his defence.

Cavallari. I was requested by Vannoud to take service with a gentleman. He asked me if I was called Pietro, upon which I replied that my name was Luigi. He said that nevertheless I must consent to be called Pietro, to which I said it was quite indifferent to me. He then took me to see the gentleman, who desired me to go and hire an apartment for him. I took him to see one, but he said it was no better than a stable, after which I conducted him to Signor Noli, with whom he agreed to take the apartment in the Russian Consulate, in Strada Serra, at the rate of 25 francs per day. He told me to go to the apartment immediately, and to wait for him there, which I did. On the following morning the gentleman came, and about one o'clock in the afternoon the Courier came, and inquired if my master were at home. I replied in the affirmative, upon which two ladies came up, and I carried a message from them to my master. He desired me to shew in the lady who had a paper to be signed, the shortest of the two, which I did. I shewed her in, when my master desired me to tell the Courier to return in about an hour to fetch his lady. He came back in about an hour, when I again received orders for him to come in another hour's time, and in the meantime to get lunch. In order to procure what was wanted, I got into the lady's carriage, and drove in it as far as the Piazza della Posta. I procured the lunch at Castagnone's, and returned with it to the house and served it. The lady took soup twice and afterwards had some cutlet.

I afterwards received orders to get dinner, and as I had already ordered it at Castagnone's I had it brought from thence and served it. I then went to the kitchen, and after a little time my master told me to be on my guard, for the lady had threatened to set fire to the curtains. I was alarmed,

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and said, for Heaven's sake don't let her set fire to the house; and I went with the man in charge of the house, into the room next to that in which the lady was. About two o'clock, he desired me to order a carriage to which I replied that it was late, and that it was impossible to find one. My master then told me to conduct them to a neighbouring hotel, and taking the lady under his arm, I accompanied them to the hotel Corona di Ferro; and when I returned to the house I found the Courier on the point of coming out. I then lay down to sleep.

In the morning, after putting away the plate which had been used the preceding day, I went in search of my master, and having found him, I attended him to the house of the American Consul. I then executed some little commissions for him, and in the evening the police summoned me to go before the Judge which I did. Here I was ordered to prison, where I have now been three months. I recommend my case to your Excellency.

President. When you entered the service of Mr. Wikoff, did the Courier tell you that you were strictly to obey his every order?

Cavallari. Yes, Sir.

President. While serving the collation, did you notice whether the lady appeared restless?

Cavallari. She walked up and down, but ate quietly.

President. Did you hear her cry out?

Cavallari. I heard her cry out that she would set the house on fire.

President. Did the lady say anything when you approached the chimney?

Cavallari. I did not approach the chimney; but when I was serving the dinner, she put her hand upon my breast, which surprised me greatly, and said 'Mille francs à la Croix de Malte.'

President. And did not your master promise you two thousand?

Cavallari. He came up to me, and said that he would give me two thousand if she would marry him.

President. Did you observe whether Mr. Wikoff had a pistol sticking out of his pocket, and was there anything suspicious in his manner?

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Cavallari. No, Sir.

President. Did you observe whether Vannoud, the Courier, was restless in his manner, and went about spying at the door?

Cavallari. He and my master spoke together every now and then.

President. While Miss Gamble was in the house, did your master order the door to be fastened?

Cavallari. No, Sir, it was only on the latch.

President. Did the Courier tell you afterwards that he had brought his mistress to the house, in order that she might be married to Mr. Wikoff, and that if she remained in the house one night, she would be obliged to marry him on the following morning?

Cavallari. He only asked me if there was an English clergyman, because they would have to be married on the following morning, for that according to the law of England, if a lady staid one night with a gentleman, she was obliged to marry him.

President. When you entered the service of Mr. Wikoff, did he tell you that a lady would come there to see him?

Cavallari. He told me that two ladies would come—that I should shew in the one who wanted the paper, and tell the other to return in the course of half an hour.

President. When Vannoud was in the house, did you see him go up to the door and listen to what was going on?

Cavallari. He went up softly, and was listening every now and then while the three were together.

At this point of the audience, the Advocate of the Civil Party again pressed for the reading of the written examination. The Counsel for the Defendants insisted upon the rejection of this proposition.

After a short silence, the Civil Party not persisting in the demand, the Prosecutrix was introduced. She is of middling size, slight figure, an interesting countenance, animated eyes, and brown hair. She was dressed in black silk, and was wrapped in a mantle, which she threw aside when she entered within the railing. She wore a white bonnet, and had an eye-glass and a smelling-bottle in her hand. On being asked through the interpreter, Pietro Parodi, in what

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language she wished to give evidence, she replied in a low voice, "in the French language," and on being interrogated in this language, as to her birth and position, she stated—

"My name is Jane Catherine Gamble, daughter of John Gamble, born at Tunbridge Wells, a small town of England, forty years of age, resident in London."

After this, the interpreter was desired to tell Miss Gamble, to give a concise narrative of the facts stated in her complaint, and in that narrative to say nothing but the truth. Being interrogated through the interpreter, Miss Gamble stated as follows:—

"It was in 1835, that I saw Mr. Wikoff for the first time. I was then living with an uncle and aunt, who had adopted me. Mr. Wikoff had just come from the United States, with letters of introduction to my uncle, who received him almost like one of the family: he was at that time attached to the American Embassy in London. In 1840, he left for America, and I did not see him again till April last year, at the moment I had lost the last of my relations, from whom I have inherited my fortune. He twice made me proposals of marriage, which I refused. He then returned to Paris, and wrote to me from thence, requesting my friendship. I replied to that letter from St. Goar, without giving him my address. I did not love him, but he interested me greatly, because he was bound up with the recollection of my relations, who were very fond of him. Before leaving London, he introduced me to a lady of his acquaintance, Mrs. Grote. This lady, who was very intimate with him, spoke to me of his noble and generous qualities; without, however, veiling his defects. She described him as sensitive, but very impracticable. Told me that I was beloved by him, and that she feared the consequence of a disappointment to him.

"All this was calculated to produce a very strong impression, and the more so, because at that moment I was overwhelmed with grief, at the death of my adopted brother, whom I loved above all things. At Frankfort, I had a remarkable dream, about Mr. Wikoff: and wrote to him that he should consider well what he was about to do. I left London in June, and when at Lausanne, in August, I received three letters from Mr. Wikoff, in which he wrote as if I always deceived him. I was grieved by this, and I endeavoured to

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undeceive him in regard to my sentiments. After this, I was surprised at his joining me in Switzerland" (At this moment, the British Consul appeared in the Court, among the crowd. He endeavoured to approach the President, who, however, motioned to him to quit the Court, but he continued to approach the President; upon which the latter said that the law would positively not permit him to be present, and that he must withdraw. Upon this, the British Consul quitted the Court.) Miss Gamble then continued her evidence.

"I could not persuade him to return to Paris; and finally, at Geneva, ceding to his earnest entreaties, and those of my old nurse, whom I love as a second mother, I promised to marry him if my friends would give their consent. He proposed to marry immediately: and said such extraordinary things, that I thought him a little out of his mind: and I entreated him to release me from my promise, and accept my refusal; but he continued to pursue me. Having gone to Ouchy, Mr. Wikoff promised not to follow me, on condition of my promising to consult Mr. Bates, regarding the marriage. The latter gave me no reply on the subject on which I wrote to him. I received several violent and threatening letters from Mr. Wikoff. I returned to London on the 7th of October, and Mr. Bates told me that he did not consider it advisable for me to marry Mr. Wikoff. This opinion coincided with my own, and when I saw him in London, I told him that I could not marry him. He became furious, and said that too much had been talked of the marriage. I told him that on an early day I would give him my final determination. I consulted Mr. Bates, who, in consequence of his inquiries, told me that Mr. Wikoff was an improper match for me, and that I ought not to think of it. I wrote decisively to Mr. Wikoff, telling him only, that such was my firm resolve. He replied that he accepted my decision, adding that I had acted for the best, but that on his last visit I had thrown out hints injurious to his character. I requested him to come and see me before he left London, adding that, against my usual custom, I would receive him in the evening—hitherto I had always prohibited his coming to me of an evening. He refused my invitation, and I thought that the whole was ended. He afterwards called to see me again, but I refused to see him: and I gave orders accordingly to my servants. He wrote to me, beseeching and conjuring me

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in the name of my deceased cousin, to grant him an interview: and threatened to commit suicide if I refused. I, however, persisted. At that time, I began to be afraid of Mr. Wikoff. Mrs. Grote wrote to tell me that he was furious with her, and had threatened her. Mrs. Ousely begged me to see him, but I refused. I was preparing to set out for Italy, when I was informed that Mr. Wikoff was in the house, and a letter was put into my hand, in which he begged to see me. I was vexed that he had been admitted, but in order to avoid any noise, I consented to see him. It was the old song over again, love and marriage, I was indignant. I reminded him that he had accepted my decision, and that he had promised to leave me in peace. He persisted. I left the room, and went weeping to my old nurse, telling her that Mr. Wikoff would not cease to persecute me: and that he threatened to follow me if I set out. She tranquillized me, saying that this would not happen, now that he knew the marriage was impossible.

"I set out on the 27th of October, and arrived at Turin on the 8th of November. On the following evening, the Courier told me that an English lady, Mrs. Austin, desired to see me. I went with the Courier, who pretended to conduct me to Mrs. Austin's apartment. The door of the room was open and candles lighted, but not seeing any one in the room, I would not go in. I returned to my own apartment, and sent the Courier to the lady to inquire if she wished to see me that evening. He returned, saying that she was very much tired, and that she would see me to-morrow. On the following morning I learned, with surprise from Mrs. Harwood, that instead of Mrs. Austin, it was Mr. Wikoff who was in the room. At this I was very indignant, and wrote to Mr. Wikoff, desiring him to quit the hotel: to which he replied by entreating me to give him an audience. I refused. Upon which he again wrote, saying that he should start for Paris, a statement which I believed, upon the assertion of my Courier.

"I set out for Genoa, about the 12th of November. On the 15th, the Courier informed me that he had lost my passport, and begged me to go with him, with my companion to the *Intendente* of Police. He went for the carriage, and we set out. We stopped at a house, I inquired whose it was, and the Courier made me read a piece of paper, *Maison de Russie*

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Strada Serra. I alighted; a servant introduced me alone into a saloon, and when I expected to meet the *Intendente*, Mr. Wikoff made his appearance. (Here Miss Gamble was interrupted by a flood of tears.) I was indignant at this deceit; while he, laughing at my surprise, told me that he had had me brought there, in order to compel me to marry him. I cried out, upon which he placed his hand upon my mouth, and threatened me. He told me that he was surrounded by persons in his pay, and that there was no escape for me; that he should keep me there all night, and on the following morning have in a priest to marry me. He threatened to have me carried on board a vessel, which he had in readiness in the port, to which he would transport me by force, and carry me to the Archipelago. He placed a piece of paper before me, and compelled me to write a promise of marriage, on the pain of forfeiting the half of my income. *(b)* I wrote——" (Here Miss Gamble was again overcome for a few moments,) and on resuming, said, " Pardon me, gentlemen,——Immediately after I heard a noise in the adjoining room, and recognized the voice of my maid. I rushed to her, and remained with her. We both several times begged him to let us go out; but he refused, saying that he would first kill me with a pistol, and then shoot himself. I seized the shovel, and dashed it through the window, breaking the glass, and crying out, in order that the noise might bring some one. He placed his hand upon my mouth, and threatened to tie my maid hand and foot and throw her into the cellar. I also wrote on a card an offer of one thousand francs, to whoever would go and inform the police, and threw it out of the window. I was so much afflicted, that Mr. Wikoff feigned compassion, and said that he would have set us at liberty, but that there was a man in the house, who had ordered him to do all that he had done, and who would not permit him to let us go, and that he must consult him. I attempted to bribe Mr. Wikoff's servant, but could not succeed; Mr. Wikoff returned several times, saying, that the mysterious man would not let us go. Finally, after a great deal of entreaty, at three o'clock in the morning, we left the house, accompanied by himself, who conducted us to a neighbouring hotel, where we remained for the night On the following morning, I returned to my own hotel, where I found my *Dame de Compagnie.*"

The President now produced the copy of a letter addressed

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to Mr. Wikoff by Mr. Bates, in which he stated that he consented to his marriage with Miss Gamble. He asked her whether she had the original of that letter?

The President desired that some letters contained in the procés should be shown to her, and inquired, still through the interpreter, whether she recognized them as hers?

Miss Gamble. Yes, but beside the thirteen there was yet another letter, to which I had called the attention of the interpreter, Develasco, but which is not here.

President inquired of Develasco whether this were so?

Develasco replied, it is possible that she has shewn me the letter—and it even appears to me to be the case—but I do not remember the contents of that letter.

President. Does the Civil Party wish that the letters of Miss Gamble should be read?

The Advocate Cabella observed, that as they were admitted to be the letters of Miss Gamble, and they might be used in the discussion of the case, there was no need to read them. The Counsel for the Defendants, however, insisted on their being read.

The Advocate Cabella then said that the translation was exceedingly inaccurate, that in order to correct them, a special interpreter should be provided.

The Advocate Merialdi objected, that these corrections should not be made by the interpreter of the Civil Party, observing that this correction was merely called for on the part of Miss Gamble, but not when Mr. Wikoff's letters, were read, which probably required quite as much correction. Besides, the demand came too late, and should, in any case, have been proposed during the instructions.

President. Secretary, read all the letters. The Secretary read as follows, *(c)*

" Wednesday.

" I had a Duchess with me when I received your note and could not answer you. I cannot possibly see you this evening if you desire to come to-morrow, at twelve I will see you, but all this vexatious question must be put an end to. You have never understood me I have a friendship for you, and nothing more; and the remembrance of past years, and of my relations, will ever give me greater good-will towards you, than towards others. I do not intend

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to make excuses for myself. But circumstances have had much to do with this question. Had you known me better, you would have understood my manner of acting better.

"For whatever sorrow I may have caused you, believe me, I am extremely grieved.

"I am, sincerely,

"J. C. G."

"London, June 6th, 1851.

"You will do me justice in future; if not in this world, it will be in that world, where the complicated affairs of this life will be cleared up.

"I wish that my conscience were as free from every other blame, as it is of that of lightness of character towards you. But it is useless to say so.

"You will attribute it only to want of sincerity on my part. God and the angels alone saw my thoughts, and they were good angels which kept me at that time, and would not so severely have judged those apparent incongruities, which you, seeing them only with mortal eyes, were consequently obliged to condemn. Had you been able to see what was passing in my mind, your esteem, instead of diminishing would probably have increased. But are not you rather inconsistent with yourself? You asked for my friendship. If I were the coquette you consider me, I should only be worthy of your contempt. You admit that I was ingenuous and upright at Bournmouth, and at the same time you believe that a single hour should be sufficient to convert me into everything that is vile and despicable. Great wrongs and severe trials have been known to change a man's hair in a single night, and it would seem that a man's moral character can also be changed in as short a time.

"But I have not yet been subjected to such severe trials.

"If you believed me ingenuous and upright at Bournmouth, how can you account for your subsequent impressions? If I acted a part at Bournmouth, what contradiction was there in my subsequent conduct? You speak of my ability as there displayed, as if I were mistress of the art of coquetry.

"Truly the most simple peasant girl would have shewn more art. You ask me whether my anger on reading your letter to Mrs. Grote, was that of a coquette, vexed at having lost the opportunity of trifling with an honest affection. I was angry I confess, but that was not the cause. It is true that I was angry, but it was with myself more than with you. I was wrong to be so towards you, it was not justifiable, and I never have attempted to justify it. Anger, as you observe, is not fit for an occasion so solemn.

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"I was punished for my fault, as we all shall be, sooner or later, for every fault we commit.

"It is another instance, how far appearances often are from the truth.

"My conduct also perplexed you. You cannot account for this apparent contradiction; and while you feel constrained to condemn me, thoughts of the past return to your mind, and incline you to question the severe sentence whichyou have twice pronounced. Is it not so? I read your thoughts better than you read mine.

"I believe that you are sincerely attached to me, and think that you would be willing to support this trial, if you could think me exempt from blame.

"There is no feeling more painful than the unworthiness of a person we love. But love cannot long exist without esteem. This will be your cure now. And if afterwards you ever think of me, I hope that you will consider me under my true character, as I appeared to you at Bournmouth."

"St. Goar, June 24th, 1851.

"It was my intention not to have written to you again, and I had informed Mrs. Grote of this resolution. But I fear that I must contradict myself. I am certain that the marble lady of Pygmalion committed some indiscretion on descending from her pedestal. However that may be, I intend to write you a serious letter. You wish know whether it is a pleasure to me to have made you unhappy? whether I was not flattered by the affection which you professed for me? This would be a proof of insensibility, and I should be the first to reproach myself for it. But it gives me no pleasure to know that you are unhappy, on the contrary, I should be glad to hear that you were in a more tranquil state, and less inclined to do some rash thing, of which you would afterwards repent.

"If I have any influence over you, let it be exercised for good, and not for evil. Time has a remedy for all things, except for the remorse for sins committed. If we only did that which is good it would bring peace to the soul, which is the element of happiness. Prosperity appears to be the lot of some persons (reserved perhaps for those of good dispositions) but trials are then more difficult to bear. Perhaps my nature required a severe discipline; in fact, the whole of my life has been a hard trial.

"My faith is never shaken, and in every temptation and disappointment I feel that all is for the best, and resign myself. There is no Fate in the sense in which you use the word.

"We doubtless often find ourselves in a variety of circumstances, without being brought into them by our own free will. But the

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consequences depend upon our knowing how to conduct ourselves. If anything, for the attainment of which we have used our best efforts, is denied us, we may be quite sure it would not have been to our advantage to possess it; but the exertions which we have made will turn to our advantage, by strengthing our character.

"It is certainly neither magic nor enchantment that enables me to read your thoughts 'We learn in suffering what we teach in song,' as Shelley says. Those who have suffered much, learn to penetrate the sentiments of others. It is a pity that you have so unfavourable an opinion of women, for believe me they do not deserve it—however unworthy some among them may be. Women are the true martyrs of truth and love, and if the history of many of them could be revealed, how despicable, in comparison, would the heroes of the world appear.

"I have a great respect for women, and nothing grieves me more than to see their standard lowered by any error of their own.

"I have not felt any dissatisfaction since you left me at Bournmouth. I tell you this in the midst of these grand and beautiful scenes, where it is impossible to be false. My conduct in this unhappy affair has, I admit it, been far from being without blame, and I am not surprised at your comments upon it; of any premeditated evil I am entirely innocent; for any pain I may have caused you, I am truly sorry. I shall pass through Paris, on my return in the spring, and I trust we shall there meet each other as good friends. Do not give way to any rash or inconsiderate ideas, and whatever happens, do not marry a woman you do not love, for you will be unhappy, and so will she. You tell me that my image is always with you. May it preserve you from evil till it shall be replaced by another more worthy. If you despise my counsel, bitter regrets are in store for you."

"I quitted London on the 15th, passed through Antwerp, and came as far as this, but as I wanted repose I stopped at this enchanting place, which is one of the most striking along the Rhine.

"We are very well—my companion is quiet and lady-like, and my courier is a treasure. He is an active and clever young man, takes much care of me, and what is still better, of my good old Mary. He has travelled much with ladies. From the first I made him know that I would not be imposed upon by any one. He is very docile and obliging, and besides, he has been crossed in love, which makes him the more interesting. It seems that, during his absence, his fiancée married another. He told me this story, and began to laugh when I tried to comfort him, by assuring him that it was well to be rid of so capricious a love.

"But the poor fellow cannot forget her, and is often sad. I shall go to Frankfort to buy a carriage, and shall then continue my journey to Switzerland, where I intend to stay three months, after which I shall start for Italy. We everywhere meet with the greatest

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attention, but my party attracts much curiosity and speculation, as I have still the bad habit of taking off my gloves.

"On board one of the steamers we met a very agreeable person the Baroness Wilsen, who was travelling with her three daughters and her sister, but without any servants. We are going nearly the same route, and hope to meet again. I do not know if you will be able to read this letter."

"Yours very sincerely,
"J. C. G."

"P. S. To-morrow, we are to make an excursion on donkeys; I rather dread it, but it is simply to accustom ourselves to the fatigue of crossing the Alps."

"Frankfort, July 2nd, 1851.

"In spite of my resolution I write to you again: shall I confess my weakness? I am superstitious, and last night I had a dream, which disquieted me not a little, and all about you. I have had so many warnings both about myself and others, that I cannot disregard this. The dream was very vivid, and yet I could not recollect any of the particulars on awakening; a vague remembrance that you had done something rash, from which I tried to deter you, you, but I could not. The last time you wrote to me you were very angry, and I should not wonder if you were to take some step of which you would repent, and throw the blame on me. I have never done any wrong to any one voluntarily, nor, as far as I know, involuntarily, except by some hasty words, to which we are all prone. I have suffered much in various ways, let me not have the pain of thinking that I have been the cause, or the pretext of any inconsiderate acts on your part—let me be your good genius instead of your bad.

"Do not suppose that in writing in this style, I pretend to exercise any influence over you; but listen to truth and reason. With your talents and your many noble qualities, you might hope to make for yourself a useful and brilliant career, but in order to arrive at this you must not yield to impulses, however strong: self-denial, patience, and perseverance are requisite for the attainment of any such object. Try to deserve happiness, and you may be sure that you will find it some day. Perhaps this advice will annoy you, but do not altogether despise it.

"We arrived here last Sunday, after having visited Mayence and Wiesbaden. We shall remain here till next Saturday, by which time the carriage which I have bought, will be ready to take us to Switzerland. I meet with so much attention every where, that I believe I have been taken for a princess travelling incognita. All

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the gentlemen who have found out my position, seem astonished at my courage, and express so much anxiety on my account, that I begin to fancy myself quite a heroine, notwithstanding my timidity. Miss Bennett suits me exactly, and Louis, the courier, and Mary, fraternize admirably. As Louis considers me something majestic and sublime, I have let him know from the first, that my will was absolute in every thing, above every body, and above everything, so that he does not venture to shew his own will, although he evidently trembles at my courage; I have told him that if anything should happen to me while I was under his guidance, he should answer with his life to my friends. The other day I told him it was my intention to ascend the Righi and Mount St. Bernard, Louis seemed quite alarmed, however, I intend to do so. We have been to the Opera here, and Mr. Bettman has promised us his box for the next night. I have not received any letters from England, and do not expect any, till I arrive at Lausanne, where I have ordered them to be addressed, and where the sister of my valued friend, George Jones, resides. I hope that he will favour us with his company, and escort us in some of our excursions, for he will be an admirable guide. Write to me, and direct to the care of M. Felix Marcel, Lausanne, in order that I may know that you have received this letter, I shall then be satisfied in having done that which I thought right, and with you alone rest the future consequences, and especially the remorse of any false step taken by you. I cannot say that it would not give me pain to see you unsettled. I have written this letter so badly, that I am afraid you will not be able to read it."

"41, Portland Place, 15th of October, 1851.

"Dear Mr. Wikoff,

"You would know, I believe, from our last conversation, the real state of my feelings regarding a marriage between us: and the calm reflection of two days passed in my solitary house, has greatly confirmed me in the opinion, that such a step is not calculated to promote the future happiness of either of us. I deeply regret whatever anxiety or doubt I may have caused you, but it will soon be forgotten amid the active career which you are about to undertake.

"With your talents and energy, you will undoubtedly advance, and it will give me sincere pleasure to hear of it.

"I shall ever remember you with sincere good will, not so much for the memory of those who knew and loved you, as for your own many noble and generous qualities. Have the goodness to send me the letter which you promised to let me have, and you would also

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oblige me by returning several other of my letters, which you may have in your possession.

"If you wish to have another interview, I shall be at home to-morrow, between one and two o'clock.

"Yours very sincerely,

"JANE C. GAMBLE."

"Dear Mr. Wikoff,

"In your note, yesterday, you say, 'From the injurious and offensive suspicions which you manifested, respecting my character, I know the motives from which, &c., &c.—'

"I have, in vain, endeavoured to call to mind what I could have said that could give rise to such a suspicion in your mind.

"I have not such suspicions, nor had I the slightest intention of offending you. In fact, it is impossible for me to imagine what you mean by this.

"I remember that you said some hard things of me. But I forgive you all. You certainly judge me too hastily and severely, as you yourself confessed; but this error was, I believe, the offspring of your affection, and therefore prevents me from reproaching you. You committed another error in speaking openly of these things to others. I except Mrs. Grote. But these are slight faults.

"I had the courage to write and ask Mrs. Grote to give me an appointment to-day. I wished to inform her of some facts, and hoped to obtain her opinion upon them; but I hear she is out of town, and will not return till Tuesday, and I go back to Sheen on Sunday. If Mrs. Grote should consent to see me, I will come on purpose, since it is probable that I shall not remain much beyond the day. I did not wish to go again—but Mrs. B. would not take a refusal.

"I have need of some protection to defend me against the malice of my deceitful friends: I know not how to assign a reason for the reports of a certain person about me. As far as I know, I have never offended any one, and I believed that my life, up to the present time, had been always so inoffensive and retired, that I had not a single enemy with whom to contend, and that my unprotected situation would have disarmed them; but it is not so.

"Yet it is not this that makes me sorrowful.

"J. C. G."

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"Dear Mr. Wikoff,

"I this morning received a note from Mrs. Grote, in which she informs me that she is at Eltham, and writes me to come to her either to-morrow, or Monday. I am not sure of being able to do this, as I am obliged to go to Sheen if she should come to town next week, I hope to see her yet.

"What I want to speak to her about concerns myself: but I shall be happy to see you to-morrow, at twelve, if you wish it. In this matter you must decide for yourself. In my opinion it would be better that we should not meet for the present.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. C. G."

"Saturday, October, 18th,

"After mature reflection, I think it would be far more prudent that we should not see each other; I have seen Mrs. Grote, and am not at all surprised at your enthusiasm. I think you wrong her in saying she is masculine, for to me she appears feminine in every sense of the word. She was very obliging in interesting herself about a travelling companion for me. But I was already in treaty with another, with whom I afterwards agreed, a Miss Bennett, rather from sympathy than from anything else. Perhaps she is too young for such a charge.

"And now I am about to set out with my companions like a damsel of the olden time, in search of adventures.

"Let them come in the guise of Satyrs, we shall be prepared for them.

"Once among the mountains, and the streams, I shall again fancy myself a child, and happy like Undine, that charming ideal of my own imperfect nature, I shall feel the shadow of my mind deepen as my steps advance. We must not write again; it would be unwise, and for many reasons improper. This is my farewell.

"J. C. G."

"Dear Mr. Wikoff,

"I have duly weighed the affair, and I have decided that it is best for us not to meet again.

"Do not attempt to see me, because I shall be obliged to have it said 'Not at home,' which would give rise to surmises among the servants.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. C. G."

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"Thursday.

"Dear Mr. Wikoff,

"I beg you to come and see me before leaving London. I ask this of you as a favour, I shall dispense with all etiquette, and receive you this evening.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. C. G."

"Friday Morning.

"Dear Mr. Wikoff,

"I assure you I was very sorry to refuse to see you yesterday, but it is best for both of us. I think we ought not to meet now: and, when I tell you that it would give me pain, I am sure you would not be so selfish as to insist on it. Your reproaches at our last interview have not left any impression on my mind, because I know I have not deserved them: and I am sure that hereafter you will say so. Coquetry is entirely foreign to my character, and your mistake has always been not understanding this. I have never deceived any man, and all who know me will give me the character of being ready to put confidence in others.

"It will always give me sincere pleasure, as I have said before, to hear of your success. A noble and prosperous career is open before you, and I am sure that happiness will be your faithful companion.

"Your present disappointment will soon be forgotten amid employment and amusement, and I hope that when we meet again, it will be as good friends, interested in each other's welfare. Excuse this hurried writing; I have so many things to do, that I do not know which to set about first.

"Believe me, with sincere esteem,

"Yours very sincerely,

JANE C. GAMBLE.

"P. S.—You saw the letter written to me by a certain person. It contained all I wished you to know. My decision was my own."

"41, Portland Place, October 26th, 1851.

"Dear Mr. Wikoff,

"I was sorry to receive a letter from you, of the tenor of your last. You deceive yourself in regard to what I said to you to-day.

"I am sure that you would be sorry to lose my esteem. I pray you not to lose it. I should be grieved to think so ill of you. Do not persecute me. It is inhuman, and cannot succeed. Return

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to Paris, and attend to your duties; let me have the pleasure when I go to Paris, in a few months to find you there getting on well; if you persist in your present conduct towards myself and others, it will only turn to your disadvantage. It will excite my displeasure, and will that give you any satisfaction? I have suffered very much. If you cause me any further grief you will incur my displeasure, instead of gaining my esteem. Return to Paris, and reflect. Calm yourself, this agitation of mind will subside; at this moment you are not able to listen to the voice of reason.

"No one is your enemy. Mrs. Grote always speaks very well of you, and at our last interview I told her how greatly I admired the manner in which you defended Fanny E. to which she replied, 'he is very chivalrous, this is his character.' I am quite certain that I have not deceived you. You wish that I should marry you, but I feel that it would not contribute to my happiness to take such a step: we cannot command our inclinations. If I have at all touched your feelings I am really vexed about it; think of what others suffer, I have often suffered in silence. Do not be so selfish as to torment and afflict a person, whom you have professed to love. It is contrary to nature and justice. Do not complain of Mrs. Grote, she is one of your best friends, and a very judicious person: she said all she could in your favour, but this could not constrain me to marry you, and you should not desire it.

"Go to Mrs. Ousely, she will be glad to see you. You appeal to the memory of my mother—I appeal to it likewise.

"Do not afflict me with such strange conduct.

"Yours very sincerely,

J. C. G.

"P.S. I have this moment returned from No. 46, your name was not once mentioned, and Mr. B. has not varied in a single point from his first declarations. I assure you that you have not an enemy."

After the reading of these letters, the President, turning to Miss Gamble, said—

"When you entered the house, and the Courier inquired for the *Intendente*, did you see Cavallari?"

Miss Gamble. I did not see Cavallari till I was up-stairs, because while he went up to inquire for the *Intendente*, I remained in the carriage.

President. What did Cavallari say, when he saw you enter the house?

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Miss Gamble. I don't know.

President. The Courier says he showed you a piece of paper written in pencil.

Miss Gamble. Yes! but I did not know the handwriting.

President. The Courier says that on seeing the note you recognised the handwriting, and began to laugh.

Miss Gamble. I swear that this is not true; laying her hand upon the Gospels.

President, turning to Vannoud. Do you hear what Miss Gamble says?

Vannoud came up close to his mistress, and maintained that she was surprised at the sight of the paper; and again asserted, that when in the house of the English Consul, she desired him not to say a word of having been in the house of Mr. Wikoff.

Miss Gamble. It is false! I swear it is not true.

It being now five o'clock in the afternoon, the President adjourned the further hearing of the case, till seven o'clock in the evening.

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Audience of the 9th February.

Seven o'Clock in the Evening.

The discussion was resumed, all the parties before noticed being already assembled.

The crowd of persons anxious to hear the proceedings was greater than in the morning. The first Witness called was Mary Bennett: she replied as follows, through an interpreter, to the following questions put to her by the President :—

Witness. My name is Mary Bennett, daughter of James Bennett, born at Farleigh, in England, residing in London, sojourning at Genoa; thirty years of age, single; travelling companion to Miss Gamble.

When called upon to take the oath, and admonished on the importance of the same, she took it under the English form.

The Advocate, Cabella, asked whether there would be any objection on the part of the defendants to her employing Signor Parodi as interpreter.

President. It is in the power of the President to call whatever interpreter he may choose. I do not think that any opposition can be raised.

The defendants made signs of acquiescence; when the following questions were put to Miss Bennett through the said interpreter.

President. Do you remember having accompanied Miss Gamble to some house on the morning of the 15th of November?

Witness. I do.

President. Relate all the part you took on that occasion.

Witness. She herself told me to accompany her.

President. Before setting out, did you know where you were going?

Witness. No.

President. What was the reason of your going with her?

Witness. To get the passport.

President. To whose house were you taken?

Witness. To a large house, which Miss Gamble told me the next morning was the house of the Russian Consul.

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President. Do you remember whom you met there on your arrival?

Miss Bennett. A tall man, named Pietro.

President. Is that he? pointing to Cavallari.

Miss Bennett. I believe it is.

President. Was the Courier with you?

Miss Bennett. Yes.

President. Who was the first to go up stairs?

Miss Bennett. The Courier.

President. For what reason?

Miss Bennett. I don't know; but I suppose that he went to inquire whether it was the right house.

President. Did the Courier, or any other person, come down?

Miss Bennett. The Courier. We alighted from the carriage, and both entered the house.

President. Whom did you see there?

Miss Bennett. I saw no one except Pietro.

President What did he say to you?

Miss Bennett. He took us into a room, and asked which of the two it was who wished to have the passport.

President, turning to Cavallari. What have you, Pietro, to say to this deposition?

Pietro. I made the inquiry by desire of my master, who said that the shortest of the two ladies, who would have to sign the paper, should walk in.

President, to Miss Bennett. What next took place?

Miss Bennett. Miss Gamble was introduced, and I was about to follow her, when Cavallari told me to remain behind.

President. Was the Courier present?

Miss Bennett. Yes, Sir.

President. State what took place.

Miss Bennett. I waited, expecting to receive orders from Miss Gamble, when the Courier told me that I might go, and return in about an hour, which I did, together with the Courier.

President. How long were you in the house, from the time of your arrival till you left it?

Miss Bennett. Not above five minutes.

President. In that interval, did you hear any whispering, or noise?

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Miss Bennett. No, Sir.

President. Did you return in an hour?

Miss Bennett. I returned in less than an hour, when the Courier got down, and advised me to remain in the carriage, saying, that he would go to receive orders from his mistress. In about ten minutes he returned, telling me to come in another hour, but observed, that it would be better for me to go home; and that he would return alone to attend his mistress; and accordingly I returned to the hotel.

President. Did the Courier again return to the hotel?

Miss Bennett. When I arrived at the hotel, the Courier went back, and after awhile returned, telling me that his mistress would arrive shortly. He then asked the Lady's-maid for some things, as his mistress was going to remain out.

President, turning to Miss Gamble. Did you order the Courier to go and get these things for you?

Miss Gamble. No.

President, turning to the Courier. Who gave you the order to go and fetch the things?

Vannoud. Pietro.

President, to Miss Bennett. When you again saw Miss Gamble, what did she say to you?

Miss Bennett. At first, she said nothing; but towards the middle of the day she informed me that she had been kept shut up in that house; that a conspiracy had been formed against her, and that she had been detained there till about two or three in the morning; she told me nothing further; but afterwards, when I went to the house of the English Consul, I learned the rest. I was informed likewise that Mr. Wikoff had threatened her with pistols.

President. Do you know whether there were any relations between Mr. Wikoff and Miss Gamble?

Witness. I know that there were relations; and one evening at Turin, the Courier told Miss Gamble that a certain Mrs. Austin, a friend of her's, was in the hotel, and desired to see her; but I did not hear till I was at Genoa, in the house of the English Consul, that the whole was an invention.

President. On the morning when Miss Gamble returned to the *Croce di Malta*, what was the conduct of Vannoud?

Miss Bennett. I did not see him till about eleven o'clock; but

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I believe that he arrived at four, though I saw nothing of him.

WIKOFF now asked permission to speak to the witness through the Interpreter, Develasco. The President having assented, he put the following questions to Miss Bennett.

Wikoff. Do you remember our meeting on the St. Bernard?

Miss Bennett. Yes.

Wikoff. Do you remember my accompanying you from thence to Martigny?

Miss Bennett. Yes. We were on mules, and Mr. Wikoff in a *char à banc.*

Wikoff. Did we dine together?

Miss Bennett. Yes.

Wikoff. Do you recollect my remaining a week with you at Ouchy?

Miss Bennett. Yes, Sir, at the same hotel.

Wikoff. Do you remember my walking out alone with Miss Gamble?

Miss Bennett. Once only.

Wikoff. Do you recollect Miss Gamble telling me that I must go to another hotel, at Geneva?

Miss Bennett. I remember that, notwithstanding her entreaties, that you would not go to the same hotel, you, nevertheless, did so; on the pretext, that your luggage was put up with her's.

Wikoff. Do you remember my accompanying you from Ouchy to Geneva?

Miss Bennett. Yes.

Wikoff. Do you remember that we were very intimate?

Miss Bennett. I know that Miss Gamble never liked to hear of marrying you.

Interrogated on the part of the Advocate, Cabella, through the interpreter, Parodi; at what period did these things take place?

Miss Bennett. When we were at Ouchy, and at Geneva.

Advocate, Cabella, inquired whether witness had heard Miss Gamble tell Wikoff to leave her, and to go away?

Miss Bennett. I heard it many times, and often repeated.

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The next witness called was Mary Harwood, who replied to the formal questions through the interpreter.

"My name is Mary Harwood, daughter of the late John Harwood, born in Yorkshire, a County of England. I am about seventy years of age, and am maid to Miss Gamble, staying in this city."

After taking the oath in the English form, the following questions were put to her by the President.

Were you informed that, about the 15th of November last, something happened to your mistress.

Mrs. Harwood. On the 15th of the said month, the Courier Vannoud, came to my room, and told me that he had lost the passport, and that he believed it had been stolen; I went to my mistress, and informed her of this.

President. When you went to your mistress, did the Courier go with you?

Mrs. Harwood. Yes.

President. What did he say?

Mrs. Harwood. I do not know; because my mistress desired me to go and bring her walking dress.

President. Did the lady offer to go spontaneously with the Courier?

Mrs. Harwood. Such seemed to me to be her intention.

President. Did the Courier suggest that it would be necessary to go to Turin for the passport?

Mrs. Harwood. He told me so himself.

President. At what hour did they leave the hotel?

Mrs. Harwood. I don't know; bnt I think between twelve and one o'clock.

President. Did you know where they were going?

Mrs. Harwood. I did not. I knew that Miss Gamble took her letters of credit with her.

President. At what hour did you see the Courier, while your mistress was away?

Mrs. Harwood. Between two and three o'clock; while I was at dinner I saw the Courier, and inquired of him respecting my mistress. He replied, that she had not returned; that she was staying at the house of the wife of the Governor, and that he was to go back for her in the course of an hour. After some time, he told me to put up some of my mistress's things, because she intended passing the night in the country.

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I collected some things, and although the Courier opposed it, I insisted on going with him, I wished Miss Bennett good bye; we left the hotel between three and four o'clock; I wished to inform the master of the hotel of her absence, but the Courier said it was unnecessary, because he had made all the arrangements.

President, turning to Vannoud. What have you to say to this last circumstance?

Vannoud. I don't remember having said so to Mrs. Harwood.

President. Do you remember having told her that your mistress would not return home that night?

Vannoud. I don't remember.

President. Is it true that you opposed the witness taking the things herself to her mistress?

Vannoud. It is not true. I told her, her mistress was going to be married.

President, turning to Mrs. Harwood, interrogated her through the interpreter. Is it true that Vannoud told you that your mistress was going to be married?

Mrs. Harwood. He told me so in the carriage, because I inquired where we were going—to which he replied that my lady was in the house of Mr. Wikoff, and that she was going to be married to him. To this I replied that she would never marry him, and that I would forbid the banns at the very steps of the altar. Meantime, we arrived at the house of an ambassador (as I understand); the door of the Hall was open, but the one leading to the apartment was closed; it was opened by a tall man, who, after some time, made me enter a saloon, in which I found Mr. Wikoff; my mistress, upon hearing my voice, rushed out to me, and threw herself weeping into my arms.

President, pointing to Cavallari. Was it he who opened the door to you?

Mrs. Harwood. It was.

President. What became of the Courier ?

Mrs. Harwood. He accompanied me up to the door, and then left me, and I saw him no more.

The Courier here begged to speak, and being permitted by the President, said, I entered with her, and brought the carpet-bag into the saloon where Miss Gamble was. I affirm that I

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entered the saloon with Mrs. Harwood, and I swear that she told me she was satisfied with the marriage.

President, to Mrs. Harwood. When you saw Mr. Wikoff, what did he say to you of your lady?

Mrs. Harwood. He told me that she was very happy. At this moment she came in, and threw herself into my arms, and I did not again leave her; she wanted to speak to me, but Mr. Wikoff would not let her; but not long after she told me that he had threatened her with pistols, and that she had been obliged to promise in writing that she would marry him.

President. When first you saw your mistress, did she appear to be alarmed?

Mrs. Harwood. She threw herself weeping into my arms.

President. Did anything else occur at that time between Mr. Wikoff and Miss Gamble?

Mrs. Harwood. I and she begged Mr. Wikoff to let us go: but he refused, and said that he would fire a pistol at us.

Wikoff. Pardon me, Mr. President. This is not true.

Mrs. Harwood persisted, adding that he had threatened to tie her hand and foot, and throw her into the cellar.

President. Did you see whether Mr. Wikoff had any pistols?

Mrs. Harwood. I saw them when he showed them to my mistress, and asked her whether she was afraid to fire them, this was as we were about to go away.

When asked by Wikoff whether it was true that Miss Gamble had partaken of food, she replied, She took a little soup.

President. Did the affair of the shovel take place while you were with her?

Mrs. Harwood. I was present when she flung it through the window, and tried to set fire to the curtains.

President. How did Mr. Wikoff behave to your mistress?

Mrs. Harwood. He stopped both our mouths, to prevent us from crying out.

Wikoff. Pardon me, Mr. President, that is not true. On the contrary, I retired, as I said, into the adjoining chamber, to observe unseen, her tantrums, and I saw Miss Gamble making her lady's-maid arrange her hair.

Miss Gamble here rose from her seat, and laying her hand upon the Gospels, said with great spirit, "I swear that what Mr. Wikoff says is not true."

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President. Did you see Miss Gamble throw a card out of the window?

Mrs. Harwood. Yes.

President. Did you hear Mr. Wikoff say that what he had done, was, because there was a person in that house, an enemy of Miss Gamble, and did he every now and then go from one room to the other, feigning that he went to speak to that person?

Mrs. Harwood. From time to time I saw Mr. Wikoff go out and in, pretending that he went to speak to some person, to beg him to allow us to go away.

By desire of the President she was asked whether, when Mr. Wikoff first showed the pistols, he made her touch them in his pockets.

Mrs. Harwood. He told me to touch the pistols.

President. How came Mr. Wikoff to determine to let you go?

Mrs. Harwood. I believe he determined to let us go, when he saw that Miss Gamble was gone almost out of her senses, and he thought she would die.

President. Do you know whether, at Turin, the Courier had made his mistress believe that a certain Mrs. Austin was there?

Mrs. Harwood. Yes, Sir. But it turned out to be untrue.

President. Did not the Courier tell you that Mrs. Austin's Lady's-maid was there; and when you went to see her, you found, instead, Mr. Wikoff.

Mrs. Harwood. Yes.

President. Did Mr. Wikoff, at that time, ask you to induce your mistress to come to him?

Mrs. Harwood. He asked me to do so, but I told him that if my mistress were brought to him it would be her death. I told my mistress of this, who desired me, to tell him that no power on earth should compel her to see him again, and that he should quit the hotel. He replied that he would see her on the morning of the 11th, at any cost whatever. Having informed Miss Gamble of this, she gave me a note to carry to Mr. Wikoff, who had no sooner read it, than he threw it upon the floor. The note was not sealed, and was written in pencil, but I did not read it, and do not know its contents.

President. In all these proceedings of the Courier, had you any idea of the part he was acting?

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Mrs. Harwood. I had not the slightest suspicion. On the contrary, I had no suspicion until I went to the English Consul's.

President. Did the Courier say anything to you about the relations between Mr. Wikoff and your mistress?

Mrs. Harwood. No he did not speak to me of them, excepting at Turin, when he said that if Mr. Wikoff had married my mistress it would have been well.

When asked on the part of the Advocate, Cabella, whether her mistress partook of the refreshments that were set before her, Mrs. Harwood replied. The refreshments were brought in when I was not there. She took two or three spoonsful of broth.

Mr. Wikoff then asked the witness whether Miss Gamble had not likewise eaten some bread?

Mrs. Harwood. I saw her take a little piece.

Wikoff asked her whether she recollected their meeting in Switzerland, and having told him that Miss Gamble had an affection for him?

Mrs. Harwood. It is true that I told him I did not know whether she loved him, but that she had an esteem for him.

Wikoff asked her whether it was not true, that at Geneva, she had come and begged him to come to her mistress, because she was anxious to see him?

Mrs. Harwood. It is true that I went and told him that Miss Gamble wished to see him, but nothing further. He asked me whether she was still angry? To which I replied, it would be better for him to go away.

Upon being questioned whether she had advised her mistress to marry him? She replied—

"When in Switzerland, I said I thought he would make her a good husband."

The next witness called was Gerolamo Arata, a native of Portofino, residing at Genoa, thirty-four years of age, by profession a cook, in the service of the Russian Consul. Upon being sworn he was desired to state what he knew of the affair.

Gerolamo stated as follows: I had charge of the house of the Russian Consul, and upon being informed that the apartments had been let to an Englishman, I put the house in order. I heard from Cavallari that an Englishman would

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come to reside there. He came, in fact, immediately, and after about an hour I saw, from the window of the kitchen, a carriage which stopped at the portico. I afterwards went to bring paper, pens, and ink, as I had been ordered. I asked Cavallari whether he had paid for them? to which he replied that he had. I heard the gentleman order the door to be shut; I assured him that he had nothing to fear. I saw a pistol in the gentleman's pocket. I went and ordered the dinner; I remained out some time on other business. On my return, the lady of the French Consul sent to inquire what was the cause of the noise that had been in the house. I said that I knew nothing about it; and when I asked Cavallari, he told me that the lady had thrown a shovel through the window, and broken a pane of glass. I heard loud talking in the room where the gentleman was, but no cries. At eleven o'clock, I went to carry wood for the fire in the saloon, and saw two ladies and a gentleman, who was walking up and down, but nothing was said to me. A little later, the Courier made me come into the saloon, where the gentleman made me sit down, and I saw the younger lady embrace the elder one; I afterwards saw the younger lady go down upon her knees, and the gentleman raise her up. I asked Cavallari what this pantomime meant; to which he replied that the lady had been mocking the gentleman for a long time, that she had promised to marry him, but had never done so. That he had made her come, because if he could succeed in getting her to stop for the night, she would have to marry him. After that I went to bed, and awoke about an hour past midnight, and at two o'clock, I saw the ladies go out with the gentleman and Cavallari, and I remained in the house with the courier. The witness added that he did not know why Cavallari called himself by the name of Pietro; that he heard the party were gone to the Corona di Ferro, from whence it had been agreed at the Palazzo, the lady should go in the morning to her own residence. The witness had been arrested on the 15th of November as an accomplice of Mr. Wikoff, but was discharged by the sentence of the Session.

Signora Vittoria Bianche, the landlady of the Hotel della Croce di Malta, was next called. She spoke to the time when Miss Gamble and her attendants, as well as Mr. Wikoff, arrived at her hotel, and of their absence from it.

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Antonio Giorla, Direttore of the Croce di Malta; Bartolomeo Francesco, Direttore of the Hotel Reale; Antonio Bozzolotto, waiter at the Croce di Malta; Valentino Astuti, Landlord of the Hotel Reale; deposed to the arrival of the Prosecutrix, and of the Prisoner, at their respective hotels, and of their stay there; but gave no precise information relative to the fact charged.

Stefano Pescio, Landlord of the apartments occupied by the Russian Consul; Costantino Poggio, servant of the French Consul; Costantino Vico, Landlord of the Corona di Ferro; Giuseppe Carbone, coachman; deposed to some facts, which being admitted by the Accused; were considered as having little influence on the question.

Agostino Grasso was called, to give evidence as being a skilful gunmaker, he examined the pistols which were shewn him, and stated them to be of the measure of 80 *millimetres*, (about three inches) and therefore dangerous weapons.

It being eleven o'clock at night, the President adjourned the trial until ten o'clock, precisely, the following morning.

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Audience of the 10th February.

Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

The doors of the Hall of Audience were opened at ten o'clock precisely. The Judges, the Public Prosecutor, the Counsel for the Defendant, the Advocates, and the Procurator of the Civil Party, as well as the Defendants, had all taken their seats.

The Prosecutrix was seated on the witness' bench. An immense crowd was assembled.

The English Consul, as a witness of the Civil party, having been called, the Advocate, Maurizio, rose and requested to speak, to which the President assented. He objected to the English Consul being heard, and to the letters presented by Miss Gamble being read, Article 304 of the Penal Code, and Article 31 of the Royal Law of September, 1848, had not been complied with.

The Advocate, Cabella, maintained that they had been presented in good time, since the names of the witnesses had been indicated many days before, and the documents and the interrogatories had been presented at eleven o'clock the preceding day. That the Civil Party might even present them at the time of trial. At any rate, the provisions of the law were not prohibitory. He appealed to the discretionary power of the President.

The Public Prosecutor took part with the Civil Party, in appealing to the same discretionary power.

The defence endeavoured to combat the arguments adduced, urging that the Civil Party had not even specified for what reason the Judge should interfere.

The Advocate, Cabella, said that his conclusions might be taken at the close of the discussion; and on the proposition in question he referred to what he had already said.

The Advocate, Orsini, claimed leave to reserve to himself the power to argue the last point, when he should have heard the conclusions referred to; but in the meantime he insisted upon excluding the witnesses, and documents, produced to support the Civil Party.

The Court having retired to the council chamber, returned

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in the course of an hour, and pronounced the following judgment:—

"Whereas, by the literal construction of Art. 51 of the Regulation, annexed to the Royal Decree of the 2nd of December, 1848, allowing that witnesses which may not have previously deposed in writing may be produced; the indicatory lists of such witnesses ought to contain summarily the facts on which it is desired that they should be interrogated;

"Whereas, Art. 304 of the Code of Criminal Instruction determines that such lists shall be deposited in the Secretary's office at least twenty-four hours before the hearing of the case;

"Whereas, in point of fact, the list containing the indication of the circumstances upon which, on the Civil Part, it was intended to examine Mr. Timothy Brown, ought to have been presented at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 8th day of February instant, and therefore twenty-two hours before the hour fixed for the hearing, so that it must be regarded as presented after the time laid down by the said 51st Article, and as it cannot be said that that prescription is satisfied by means of the presentation made, on the 7th, at the Secretary's office, of the list containing the name of the said Timothy Brown, since the said Art. 51 is to be construed together with Art. 304 of the Code of Procedure; it follows that an infraction of any one of the requisitions of one of the said articles of the law, implies a nonobservance of the whole of that legislative requisition;

"Whereas, clause 1 of Article 301 of the said Code of Criminal Procedure, makes applicable to the instructions, in the matter of crimes, all the other provisions of the said code concerning proofs, and among provisions of a like nature, a discretionary power being given to the President, in virtue of which he can do everything during the trial that he considers useful for discovering the truth; it does not seem possible to doubt, but that he must have power to grant a hearing to the witness, Timothy Brown, for the simple clearing up of facts;

"Whereas, by collating together Articles 99 and 102 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it may be collected that the means of proof to be adduced by the Civil Party ought to be produced within the term of five days, dating from the declaration made, which did not appear to have been done in the

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present instance, while it appears that the production of the documents which the Civil party would insist upon having read, was only effected on the 8th instant;

"Whereas, it would besides be conformable to the whole tenor of the decrees, which regulate the matter, that the production of documents be effected in such a manner that the accused may have full cognizance of them, and may oppose to them those observations and exceptions which may be most to his interest to oppose; decides, not to grant licence to the formal examination of the witness, Timothy Brown, nor to the reading of documents announced in the Schedule of the 8th of February instant."

After that, the English Consul, being submitted to general examination, made the following replies:—

English Consul. My name is Timothy Yates Brown, I am sixty-four years of age, English Consul at Genoa. After taking the oath, he was interrogated through the interpreter, and replied through him.

President. Do you know Mr. Wikoff?

English Consul. I do.

President. How long have you known him?

English Consul. About four months.

President. What is his moral character?

English Consul. Detestable.

President How do you know this?

English Consul. I infer so from his conduct to Miss Gamble, and from information received.

President. Do you know whether he had any employment under the British Government?

English Consul. I do not know, but I believe not. I have, besides, spoken to the English Ambassador, who told me that it was impossible.

President. Since the affair between Mr. Wikoff and Miss Gamble, was there any negociation through the medium of the American Consul?

English Consul. Yes.

President. Relate what you know respecting it.

English Consul. Wishing that the name of a lady should not be brought before the public, I desired to negociate with him, to come to an understanding that Mr. Wikoff should leave the country.

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President. Why did Mr. Wikoff refuse?

English Consul. He did not refuse: but, in consequence of delay on the part of the American Consul, the affair was divulged: and then there was not time sufficient. I afterwards saw the Advocate-General, for the purpose of speaking to him, but he replied " that it was too late."

President. In the negociation which took place, and in which you were engaged, what opinion did you form in regard to the transaction?

English Consul. I am persuaded that Wikoff was determined to obtain Miss Gamble's fortune, either by love or force.

The accused here spoke, and justified his conduct and his position, by presenting several letters from Lord Palmerston and other persons of distinction, from which it appeared that there were intimate relations between them.

Other witnesses being called in the defence of Mr. Wikoff, the American Consul appeared in his uniform, and, on being interrogated made the following replies:—

American Consul. My name is George G. Becker, son of the late Daniel Becker, aged fifty-two years, Consul in Genoa for the United States of America. He then took the oath to speak the truth.

The President interrogated him through the interpreter. Do you know Mr. Wikoff and Miss Gamble?

American Consul. I have known Miss Gamble and Mr. Wikoff since November last.

President. Do you know whether there was any love-affair between them?

American Consul. I only know what I was told about it, and am aware of letters possessed by Wikoff, written by an English lady.

President. State what you know of the affair?

American Consul. Mr. Wikoff, shortly before being arrested, came to the Consulate, and told me a long story: from which I was persuaded there were relations between him and Miss Gamble. On the same evening, I spoke to Miss Gamble, and was convinced by her conversation also that there were such relations between them.

Mr. Wikoff now asked the Consul whether he interposed the first evening, in order to settle the matter amicably, and whether the English Consul had not accepted it; sending Miss Gamble out of the room?

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American Consul. The first evening that I saw Miss Gamble in the house of the English Consul, I perceived that she desired to terminate the matter amicably, and this happened immediately before the arrival of the Consul, who I think was gone to the *Intendente's;* and, on his arrival, I stood speaking with Miss Bennett. The English Consul told Miss Gamble to go out. On the following day I had a parley with him to conclude the affair.

Wikoff asked whether he did not remember that Miss Gamble had told him to do all in his power that he might not be imprisoned?

American Consul. Miss Gamble always manifested her desire that the matter should be terminated amicably, and without your being imprisoned.

Wikoff. Do you remember whether the English Consul visited you on the part of Miss Gamble?

American Consul. I do, sir.

Wikoff. Do you remember whether the English Consul said in your presence that he had changed his opinions in regard to the events that had taken place, from the moment he had seen you?

American Consul. Yes.

Wikoff. Do you remember that the English Consul manifested a somewhat unfavourable opinion respecting Miss Gamble?

American Consul. I ask whether I am compelled to say anything told me by the British Consul, which would compromise him, in the presence of his friends? (The English Consul here knit his brows, and assumed an attitude of great attention.)

President. You are obliged.

Mr. Wikoff then asked whether he did not recollect that the English Consul had told him that she was a fool, and that he was a greater fool for wanting to marry her?

American Consul. He expressed this opinion in the presence of several persons.

Wikoff demanded whether he was not aware that Miss Gamble was prone to change her mind every moment?

American Consul. I had several conversations with Miss Gamble, one day I found her favourable, and on another not; but on the subject of matrimony she always affirmed that

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she had never said she would marry him: and in this she never varied; nevertheless, once or twice she said, that she had promised to marry him on condition that her friends would agree to it.

Wikoff. Do you remember whether Miss Gamble said that I threatened her?

American Consul. She lamented having been obliged to sign the obligation; but she never told me that you had threatened her.

Wikoff. I thank you, Sir.

The Counsel for the Civil Party put various interrogatories to the American Consul, respecting the written promise, and other private conversations; which for the most part, had been referred to before.

A short conversation between Mr. Wikoff and Miss Gamble succeeded, regarding the giving of the compulsory promise in the house of the Consul; and after a very animated dialogue between them, Miss Gamble, turning to Mr. Wikoff, and laying her hand on the Gospels, said—"Je jure devant Dieu que Monsieur Wikoff, est un menteur, un calumniateur, un lâche."

The Advocate, Cabella, appealing to the rules of the Court, requested that some documents might be read. This was opposed by the Advocate, Orsini.

The Counsel for the Civil Party read his conclusions: and prayed the Court to declare the extorted promise null and void; the restitution of the letter of credit; the restitution of the letters addressed by Miss Gamble, to Mr. Smith, of London; and damages according to law.

The Advocate, Cabella, demanded the right to speak last. This was opposed by the Defendant. The President then read Article 312, Code Penal. Upon which the Counsel of the Civil Party spoke.

The Advocate, Cabella, commenced by expressing his regret that his voice, which was accustomed to defend, should now be employed in the support of an accusation. He declared however, that, he intended to depart as little as possible from the office of a defender; and that he should say nothing that might aggravate the situation of the accused: but content himself with vindicating from every

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reproach, the conduct of Miss Gamble, and proving that it was throughout, prudent and upright.

With this system of defence he entered into the examination of the facts of the case, commencing from the time at which Mr. Wikoff made the acquaintance of the family of Miss Gamble, up to the day of his arrest; and showed that her conduct throughout had been judicious, and prudent, and becoming a lady. He showed that Miss Gamble's letters, as well as her actions, proved that she knew her own mind: being at the same time to her complete justification, and the condemnation of the accused. In these letters there was not one word of love, though they were written with perfect friendliness, and sentiments of frank and sincere kindness. Not only did the lady never give any encouragement to Mr. Wikoff: but, on the contrary, she had always shewn him that there was no hope. All the facts brought forward on the trial, completely proved the truth of the account which Miss Gamble had given to the Court, in such lively colours, and with such minute detail.

He observed, that Mr. Wikoff began his design of conspiracy against her, when he received her third and definite refusal last October. That in fact, in that very month, he corrupted the fidelity of the Courier, and formed the plan of following Miss Gamble, in her tour through Italy. The Counsel then spoke of the two-fold attempt, at Turin, and at Genoa; and showed how inexcusable was the conduct of Wikoff. He dwelt at length upon the facts of the 15th of November, which constituted the charge of the present trial; proved how, by deceit and fraud, the lady was allured to the apartment in the Strada Serra, and there constrained under menaces, to sign the promise of marriage, and detained there many hours against her will. He then proceeded to reply in anticipation to the defence, which Mr. Wikoff's Counsel might propose to set up on his behalf; refuted it, fact by fact, and maintained that it was impossible for him to make any excuses whatever for his proceedings. He ended by adding a few words relative to the justice of his conclusions.

The representative of the Public Prosecutor now spoke; and summing up the oral evidence, he demonstrated that it fully established the triple imputation with which Mr. Wikoff was charged; said that it undeniably established the fact of

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detention, and the illegality of the act, the two constituted elements of the crime, according to all text writers, being both proved. That it was impossible to seek for any cause of extenuation, because in this kind of delinquency, the only extenuation recognised by the law, was that mentioned in Art. 242; the object of which was to determine the competency of this Tribunal.* He then examined the degree of the crime, as measured by the circumstances, and said that it was impossible to stop at the minimum of the penalty sanctioned in that article.

That Henry Wikoff's letters, written subsequently to his arrest, supported by the evidence, at the trial established the charge of menaces, and thence the applicability to Article 447.

Lastly, in regard to the charge "of the possession of dangerous weapons," that it was proved both in genus and species, and therefore he considered the first clause of Article 498, applicable to the same.

He concluded by demanding the punishment of three years' imprisonment for the first offence, of six months' imprisonment for the second, and also six months for the third.

With respect to Louis Vannoud, he maintained that he must be regarded as the principal agent in the first act, and consequently amenable to the penalty of three years' imprisonment, and he demanded three months' imprisonment, for having in his possession dangerous weapons.

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* By the Criminal Code of the Kingdom of Sardinia, offences are divided into felonies (crimini) and misdemeanours (delitti). Misdemeanours, which the offence in question was, are tried before the Tribunals of the First Instance, but with an appeal to the Higher Court. Felonies are tried before the Higher Court. The order of proceeding is thus. The Judge Instructor conducts the preliminary inquiries, and takes the depositions of the witnesses: which, with any written documents, form the "Act of Instruction." The Act of Instruction is then laid before the "Camera di Consiglio," which consists of the Judge Instructor, and two other Judges. If they considcr the offence a misdemeanour, it is at once sent for trial to the Court of the First Instance. If they consider it a felony, the Act of Instruction is referred to the "Session of Accusation," which consists of three or more Judges of the Higher Court. If the Session of Accusation consider that the facts constitute a felony, the cause is sent for trial to the Higher Court; if they consider that the facts amount only to a misdemeanour, the cause is sent down again for trial to the Court of the First Instance. In the present case, it appears that the Camera di Consiglio considered that Mr. Wikoff should be indicted for extortion, which is a felony; but the Session of Accusation reversed this decision, and decided that he should be indicted for the "illegal sequestration," or false imprisonment, which is only a misdemeanour.

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With regard to Cavallari, he maintained that, as the crime of complicity resulted from the concurrence of knowledge and will, it was impossible to doubt the charge was made out, and he should therefore be punished by one year's imprisonment.

Finally, he demanded the confiscation of the pistols, and the costs.

The Advocate, Giovanni Maurizio, was the first to speak in defence of the accused. He prefaced his harangue with casting ridicule on the nature of the fact which the Public Prosecutor had depicted in such dark colours, and then, after having alluded to the high position occupied by the principal author of the crime in question, resting upon the authority of some of the most respectable journals of the day, "*Le Siecle*" and "*La Presse*," he maintained that it was morally impossible that Mr. Henry Wikoff could have committed the act of which he was accused for base motives; with these premises, the counsel for the defendant entered into a scientific discourse, tending to demonstrate that "the sequestration of the person" contemplated in Art. 242 of the Penal Code had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

In order to prove this proposition the Counsel for the Defendant premised, that an illegal arrest was a crime interfering with the administration of Justice, that it belonged to the class of crimes termed *Majestatici*, and did not in any way apply to private persons. The learned counsel established this by referring to the definition given in Article 237 of the Penal Code, and which is of the following tenor:

"Whosoever, without order from a competent authority, and except in case of persons taken *flagrante delicto*, or of a hue and cry, or of those acts for which the law authorizes the arrest of the delinquent, shall have arrested, detained, or sequestred a person, for any motive whatsoever, not intending any other special crime, or shall have provided some place to secure his detention, or sequestration, shall be punished with imprisonment," *(reclusione.)*

From this definition he deduced that a requisite of illegal arrest was this, that it should have been made for some motive, the object of which was not another special crime. Having thus explained the real nature of the crime, he maintained that in the present case, Henry Wikoff, according

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to the legal sense, had in that arrest the intention of an *extortion*, so that it did not constitute the crime contemplated by the said article. Finally, he met the difficulties which might arise from his system of defence, viz. : that in the present case, the special crime could not be established, since the sentence of accusation declared, that he could not be indicted for the crime. And the difficulty was removed by observing that the law does not speak of effective consummation, but says "not intending," which referred solely to the intention; and the intention being relative to an extortion, would occasion a re-action, so to say, so as to convert into a crime the fact which, when accomplished* materially, was only the means by which another crime was intended to be committed; and thus there was wanted the simultaneous concurrence of moral elements, and of material elements, which two must be combined together, in order to constitute an actual crime.

The justice of this principle was demonstrated by the Counsel, by the inconvenience which had arisen in the case of Michael Torre, who, although guilty of a single crime, was necessarily condemned to the penalty of two, for this reason, that the Court of Appeal, not noticing the complexity of the fact, had declared him convicted of two distinct crimes; that is, of illegal arrest, and of attempt at extortion.

Passing to the application, the Counsel contended that the same inconvenience might still occur, in the case of the Accused, who, till that time, had not received a definite acquittal from the crime of extortion. Because, as every one knew, even after the sentence of the Session of Accusation, proceedings could be re-commenced, if new proofs were again brought before the cognizance of the Public Prosecutor; and on this point, the Counsel, summing up his argument, concluded by praying the Tribunal to declare, that there was no reason to proceed against Henry Wikoff and the other accused.

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* By the Criminal Code, art. 648, *extortion* is a distinct and very serious crime, punishable with not less than ten, or more than twenty years of the gallies. It consists in extorting, by threats, money, goods, or the execution of a conveyance, obligation, or release, which would be valid if executed voluntarily. The argument is, that the offence for which Mr. Wikoff was indicted being simple illegal detention, not having for its object any further crime; and it appearing on the evidence that his object was the further crime of extortion, he must at all events be acquitted of the illegal detention.

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The Advocate, Merialdi, then spoke. He said that he was perfectly astonished, that the act which formed the subject of the present lengthened investigation, should be charged as a crime. "It is a fit subject for a novel, or a comedy," exclaimed he, "but it does not come within the jurisdiction of human laws." He then briefly summed up the antecedent, concomitant, and succeeding events of the fact in question, and proved, that they excluded the concurrence of the elements, whereby the act of Mr. Henry Wikoff could be constituted crime; he demonstrated that, even supposing the fact were regarded under a sinister view, there was not sufficient proof to establish the crime of illegal sequestration, because it did not appear that by the procedure of Mr. Henry Wikoff, the liberty of Miss Gamble was violated. That, on the contrary, it was even evident that she had power to go out, had she been firmly resolved so to do.

The learned counsel, then examined the letter and the spirit of Article 242 of the Penal Code, and showed that it had no applicability to the case in question.

He stated that in regard to the fact of menace, it was impossible to bring that charge against Mr. Henry Wikoff, seeing that it had not been taken cognizance of by the sentence of the Session of Accusation. He stated that Article 498 of the Penal Code relating to unlawful weapons, was not applicable to the present case, because it was impossible to speak either of carrying them out of doors, or of retaining them within; the fact of retention involved an habitual, not a momentary act, and as for carrying them, there was not a sufficient element of proof in the Public Instructions.

He concluded by maintaining that Henry Wikoff was completely exonerated from the crime of illegal sequestration, and consequently Louis Vannoud, and Luigi Cavallari also; that there was no reason to proceed with the accusation of menacing and of carrying, or retaining weapons; that he would leave it to the Advocate Leveroni, more especially to plead the defence of Louis Vannoud, and Luigi Cavallari.

The Advocate, Leveroni, then rising to speak, summed up the facts of the case, as they relatcd principally to Louis Vannoud and Luigi Cavallari, as far as regarded the part attributed to them, in the crime of the sequestration of the

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person of Miss Gamble. He demonstrated that Louis Vannoud had not given efficient assistance to consummate the act termed "sequestration of the person," at the moment in which it was executed. Neither could he be accused of immediate concurrence in effecting the execution of the fact, because it was not sufficient in the eye of the law, that he had conducted Miss Gamble to the house of Henry Wikoff, but it must be proved that he had knowledge of the designs of the latter. Hence, Article 107, section 3 of the Penal Code was not applicable to this.

In regard to Cavallari, whom the Public Prosecutor, in his conclusions, had designated "a ruffian" (*bravo*) of Henry Wikoff's: Article 108, section 3, of the same Code did not apply to him, because, in regard to him, there was no proof whatever, of his having knowingly, aided or abetted, the author of the said crime.

Passing on to the possession of prohibited weapons ascribed to Louis Vannoud, he examined the question, whether the penal provision of Article 498 was applicable to foreigners who resided for a short time in the State. He considered the object comprehended by Article 12 of the Civil Code, in order to which he distinguished, by the authority of Cremani and Carmignani, between intrinsically immoral acts, and those which, although being prohibited by the penal law of one state, did not comprise any intrinsic immorality.

He admitted that foreigners were always subject to the laws of police, and of the public security of the State, when acts of the first class were in question; with regard to the second, he maintained on the authority of the said authors, that the ignorance of foreigners who had resided only a short time in the State, was excusable.

He concluded for the acquittal of the accused.

The Public Prosecutor endeavoured to dispute the arguments of the defence, and in the first place, attacked the proposition developed by the Counsel who had first spoken. He dwelt concisely upon the arguments brought forward by the other Counsel for the Defendants.

Finally, the Advocate of the Civil Party, rose to declare, that Miss Gamble intended to withdraw her demand of damages, provided her letters and other effects were restored to her. And observed, that Miss Gamble had constituted

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herself a Civil Party, not for the sake of damages, but in order to have the right of being heard, in the event of her honour being attacked.

The Advocate, Orsini, rose last, and said, that the letters and effects of Miss Gamble, were in the hands of the Court, and that the Accused were not interested in their restitution, except Vannoud, and his claim for the disbursements made on account of the Prosecutrix. He then summed up with much accuracy, the defence set up by the Counsel for the Defendants. His aim being to confute the observations, made on the part of the Public Prosecutor, and of the Civil Party, and concluded for the acquittal of the Accused.

The President demanded of the Accused, whether they had anything to add in their defence; and upon their replying in the negative, the Court retired to the Council Chamber to deliberate.

It was now ten o'Clock; and the public, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, waited to hear the sentence.

The Counsel for the defence conferred together, and likewise the Accused and the American Consul. Various conversations were carried on in the Court in an under tone.

At about a quarter after eleven o'clock the Tribunal reopened, and the President in the midst of profound silence, read the following

SENTENCE.

THE TRIBUNAL OF THE FIRST INSTANCE, HEARING, &c.

"Whereas, putting together what came out on the trial from the statement of the Prosecutrix, who has constituted herself a Civil Party; from the replies of the Accused; from the evidence of the Witnesses; and, finally, from the epistolatory correspondence, which formed a part of the Act of Instruction, it is evident that, at the end of the year 1835, the Accused, Henry Wikoff, having made the acquaintance of Miss Jane Gamble, conceived an affection for her,

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without any consequence resulting therefrom, he having left her in 1840.

"That in the interval which elapsed between this period, and 1850, Miss Gamble having inherited a large fortune, was revisited by the Accused, Henry Wikoff, who, feeling his former impression deepened, spoke to her of his attachment, and solicited her hand in marriage.

"That Miss Gamble having rejected his declaration, in courteous and kind, rather than in harsh and unkind terms, far from having quieted and silenced Henry Wikoff, he began following her about, in her tour through France and Switzerland, until he succeeded in extorting from Miss Gamble a promise of marriage; to which, however, was annexed, the condition of her obtaining the consent of her friend, Mr. Bates, of London, thereunto.

"That Mr. Bates, so far from giving his consent to the marriage, even made known to Miss Gamble all the inconveniences likely to arise therefrom.

"That Miss Gamble informed Mr. Wikoff of the same, exhorted him to desist altogether from his proposals, which from circumstances, had now become impossible; and protesting at the same time, that she entertained for him, merely a simple friendship.

"That, in spite of the explicit refusal of Miss Gamble, Mr. Henry Wikoff did not desist from his project; but, on the contrary, formed the resolution to get possession of her, whatever might be the means which he employed, for the accomplishment of his object.

"That, in such reprehensible project, he connected with himself the Accused, Louis Vannoud, Miss Gamble's courier, whose fidelity he corrupted by giving him a promise in writing of five hundred pounds sterling, to be paid after he should have obtained the said lady; desiring the said Vannoud, to keep him informed of the places where his mistress went, and especially where she would remain for shorter or longer periods.

"That the Accused, Louis Vannoud, in pursuance of the promise he had given, advised the said Henry Wikoff, from Basle, that his mistress would soon be at Turin; that Henry Wikoff went thither from Paris, and in order to obtain an interview with the Prosecutrix, suggested to Louis Vannoud to

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inform his mistress that a Mrs. Austin, a particular friend of hers, was at the same hotel, and wished to see her.

"That this unsuccessful experiment, manifestly proved that there was a preconcerted project, of making Miss Gamble fall into the power of Henry Wikoff; Miss Gamble then quitted Turin and went to Genoa.

"That Mr. Wikoff himself soon arrived there, and through means of the Valet de Place, named Luigi Cavallari, who had been recommended to him by Vannoud, he hired apartments for a week, at the hotel of the Russian Consul, and then suggested to Vannoud to pretend to Miss Gamble that he had lost her passport, and induced her to go and procure another from the *Intendente* at the Russian Consulate, in the Strada Serra.

"That Vannoud, putting into execution the instructions that he had received, conducted Miss Gamble, accompanied by her *Dame de Compagnie* to the hotel of the Russian Consul, in the Strada Serra, where he found the Accused, Cavallari, who went in to announce their arrival, but returned instantly, and inquired which of the two ladies wished to have the passport, and hearing that it was Miss Gamble, he introduced her into an apartment, from which he soon returned, and informed the companion aforesaid, that as Miss Gamble intended to remain there awhile, she had charged him to tell her, not to fail to come back in an hour's time; that having returned at the appointed time, she was informed by the said Cavallari, that Miss Gamble was at dinner, and that she should go back to the hotel: that after a little while Vannoud himself appeared at the hotel, and asked the attendant for her mistress' *sac de nuit*, as she intended sleeping in the country, but upon her refusal to deliver the things required to Vannoud, and stating her determination to carry them herself, he had taken her to the hotel of the Russian Consul, informing her at the same time that her mistress was very well and happy;

"That Miss Gamble being introduced, as stated, into the apartment, instead of finding there the *Intendente*, from whom she had expected to obtain her passport, she saw, to her great surprise, the Accused, Mr. Henry Wikoff, at the sight of whom she screamed aloud: that the latter placed his hand upon her mouth, and began to urge and press her to

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consent to become his wife: that Miss Gamble persisting in her refusal, he began to use menaces, telling her that he was armed with pistols; that the numerous servants of the house, were at his command to aid him; that there was a bed in the adjoining room, and that she had no alternative but to marry him, or pass the night there;

"That amid such threatening alternatives, Miss Gamble had consented to write, under the dictation of Mr. Wikoff, the promise of marriage, under the penalty of making over to him the half of her income, (which promise had been read in Court); that, meanwhile her attendant having arrived, and Miss Gamble hearing her voice, desired her to come to her, and had scarcely seen her, when she threw herself on her neck, and related all the violence that she had suffered; that she at the same time, sought every means to effect her escape from her confinement, by breaking a pane of glass, and flinging the fire shovel into the street, in order that the noise might attract the passers by: likewise throwing into the street a note, in which she stated that she was shut up, and promised a reward to any one who would inform the public authorities;

"That, meanwhile, Louis Vannoud remained in the house, and frequently went to and fro, to see that the door was shut, which Wikoff himself also did several times;

"That after the arrival of her attendant, Miss Gamble being now more composed, Mr. Wikoff had some refreshments brought in, and towards three o'clock in the morning he conducted her to the Corona di Ferro, from whence they afterwards went to their respective hotels;

"Whereas, according to the tenor of the Sentence of the Session of Accusation of the 24th of December, 1851, and according to the right construction of Article 237 of the Penal Code, notwithstanding the distinctions and exceptions taken by the defence regarding the principal accusation, the circumstances proved leave no room to doubt, that the action committed by Mr. Wikoff, constitutes the crime contemplated by Article 242 of the Penal Code, viz., the illegal sequestration of the person of Miss Gamble. With respect to the menaces which Mr. Wikoff employed towards her, they must be regarded as the means of the execution of the principal crime;

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"Whereas, if the fact cannot be denied, that Mr. Henry Wikoff, had in his possession dangerous weapons, it is however not the less true; that having kept them by him while he was at a house, which he had hired, he could not be guilty of the offence contained in the first part of Article 498 of of the Penal Code,* but rather of that contained in the latter part of the same article;

"Whereas, likewise, from the circumstances proved at the trial, there can be no doubt, that the Accused, Louis Vannoud, must be considered as a principal agent in the crime of sequestrating the person of Miss Gamble, by having exclusively furnished the means of making his mistress, Miss Gamble, fall into the hands of Mr. Henry Wikoff, violating the faith and confidence which she had reposed in him, and violating also the duty of fidelity which it was incumbent in him to shew to her;

"Whereas, likewise, it cannot be doubted, that the same Louis Vannoud has become amenable to the dispositions expressed in the said latter part of the Article 498 of the Penal Code, by the fact that there were found in his trunks certain pistols, constituting a *corpus delicti*, notwithstanding the fact, that Mr. Wikoff had by their means likewise become guilty of the like offence, inasmuch as there are involved two distinct epochs, and consequently two distinct offences committed, separately the one from the other;

"Whereas, the particular circumstances proved at the trial, and even confessed by the Accused, Luigi Cavallari, show that he ought to have, at least, suspected that Mr. Wikoff was availing himself of his services, in carrying out a reprehensible and improper act, as for example was proved by the circumstance of his having seen Miss Gamble kneel down before Mr. Wikoff, and having then gone up to him, Cavallari, telling him that she was a rich Englishwoman, and promising him a large reward so that he was perfectly astonished; not

* By that Article, whoever has in his possession, out of his own house, any dangerous *(insidiosi)* weapons, among which are stilettos, sword-sticks, air-guns, and pistols, the barrels of which are less than one hundred and seventy-one millimetres (about six inches and a half,) is liable to imprisonment of not less than six months, and not more than four years. Any one in possession of such weapons in his own house is liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

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constituting sufficient elements to prove his knowledge of the crime which Mr. Wikoff was committing, the said Luigi Cavallari cannot be regarded as an accomplice of the actual crime;

"Wherefore, the Tribunal declares Luigi Cavallari not convicted of the crime of complicity, according to the tenor of the sentence of the Session of Accusation of the 24th of December, 1851, and orders that he shall be set at liberty, without payment of any of the expences; if he be not detained on any other charge;

"Declares Henry Wikoff convicted of the crime of sequestrating the person named in the said sentence, and of having in his possession dangerous weapons;

"Declares Louis Vannoud convicted of being a principal agent in the commission of the first-mentioned crime, as well as of the crime of having dangerous weapons;

"Seeing Articles 242, 107, *n* 3, 498, 506, 117, 62, and 97 of the Penal Code, condemns the said Henry Wikoff and Louis Vannoud to the penalty of fifteen months' imprisonment each, counting from the day of their arrest, and to pay the costs of the process;

"Orders the confiscation of the sequestrated pistols.

"Orders to be returned to the Prosecutrix, the extorted promise of marriage, which constitutes the *corpus delicti*, as well as all letters and effects which are her property."

The Public Prosecutor has appealed against the sentence, and it is said there will be an appeal on the part of the Condemned.

We may mention that the Judges who were present at this trial, and who took part in pronouncing this sentence, besides the President, are the Judges, Grondona, Danielli, and Taddei.

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NOTES.

(*a*) " Genoa, from the Prison, November 17, 1851.

" Well, my dear Jane,

" This is a fine farce, I have been enjoying it all the morning. I have at last succeeded in converting our long protracted love-affair into a complete drama! It will be a charming story for the public newspapers, pamphlets, and even for the stage! I had resolved when you quitted Geneva, that if you did not fulfil your promise, unless indeed you should be able to give some good reason, that all the world should know that I would not suffer myself to be so easily deceived. When this story is printed in the newspapers, which it most assuredly will be, the world will laugh, but it will not laugh at me. Now, I must confess that I admired the manner in which you acted your part; but I will endeavour to keep you in the back-ground I never saw any acting on the stage more admirable and eloquent than your hysterical scene! You never looked half so beautiful as then, with you hair hanging all dishevelled about your shoulders; if you had not been so enchanting, I should certainly have let you go sooner.

" I suppose you know that my whole army of bravoes consisted of my valet, (he who had the appearance of a bandit,) and who was excessively frightened; and the little man who kept guard at the window, was the porter of the house.

" All these formed a Falstaff's regiment, and if you and Mary had attacked us with the shovel and tongs, we should have been obliged to fly, because my pistols, which I had borrowed that morning, be it understood, were not loaded. Wherever this battle scene is well told, it will attract general attention; and when once I am out of prison, I will take care to relate it, you may depend upon it. I took your letters of credit to your room, yesterday, when I called upon you, but you desired me to leave before I had time to return them. In regard to the document, you shall have it; I remember every word of it.

" I am in the best humour possible, in thinking over the turn

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which the affair has taken, and at the idea of my going to prison like a hero; the noise which it will make; I will give anything but my hand, because I am really afraid that you and Mary are more than a match for me; I hope that you will take care of your nerves, and that your health does not suffer. You are in no great danger, however, for your appetite is always good. Pray don't be afraid of poor Louis, who would protect you from every real danger, and from every real enemy with his own life.

"My compliments to Mary, I hope she is in good health, and has had a good night's rest. It was a fear for her life which put an end to the comedy, with which you and she diverted me so much the other evening; when I saw you sit down and eat with such a good appetite at midnight, I had no longer any anxiety, you dear little Jane! As for me, unless I am kept here, it is my intention, as I told every one at Turin, to embark for Marseilles and Paris, while you, I suppose, will go to Rome, and have a pleasant tour.

"Do not be afraid of Louis.

"Yours sincerely,

"HENRY WIKOFF"

"My dear Jane,

"I write you one line to say that I hope your spirits and appetite are good, and that you sleep well. This whole affair has turned out a very mad business, and will probably end more seriously than many a jest. You have made too much game of me, you abominable deceiver; but the only return which I ever made in those cases, will probably not be remembered by you.

"The only thing that I am grieved at, is that I fear poor Mary may have really suffered the other evening, when she put a stop to my project concerning you. The whole story about the plaster and the bravoes was false. You see what I think, I must tell you that you have but the more aroused my admiration.

"I never in my life saw anything finer, or more dramatic than your hysterical scene, and had you not been quite enchanting, I should certainly have let you go sooner. The police is here, and I proposed to go to prison this evening, but the Consul will not let me go, and says they dare not violate his flag.

"I am very concerned about that poor devil of a servant of mine, who will have to leave his wife and children, and likewise, for poor Louis, who would gladly lay down his life to defend you against any real enemy; he thought that you would not be in any great danger while with me."

(This letter has neither signature nor address.)

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"Prison of San Andrea.
"Tuesday Morning.

"My heart would be broken, Jane, if I did not write you one line. I have passed the whole night in my terrible cell, but I never said a word of anger, or uttered an expression against you. I have been thrown into the common jail, among a set of the most infamous wretches, but it was not your intention. I cannot blame myself for this act of folly, for you well know that, on Saturday, when we were alone together, not a single word escaped me, not a look or an act, which could throw the slightest doubt upon the purity of my affection towards you. I came to Genoa for the purpose of embarking for Marseilles. This I told all my friends at Turin, but I resolved to see you. Knowing that you would refuse, I resorted to the imprudent step which I took. It was my intention to induce you by a thousand little artifices and stratagems to give me your hand, because, in fact I knew, by a letter from Louis, how greatly you had been afflicted at leaving London.

"Had I not known that you loved me, I would never have followed you, and I thought that Mr. Bates' letter settled everything. Good God, what a miserable termination! I am in prison —in a cell—without a fire, I have not even a brush and comb; the stench and the noise are horrible. During the night several men came in at various times, and what I could not have conceived possible, they actually carried off my watch and some letters, two of which I had written to you yesterday. I was cheerful before, but *this* blow has been fatal to me. I am degraded to the utmost: I see no other means of saving myself but that of publishing the whole story from the very beginning, but this would injure you in the eyes of the world, and stigmatize your name for ever! No, I will not do so. No, I am not—and you will one day know the truth of what I have before said,—I am not a cruel man, I am not a scoundrel, I have ever done all that lay in my power to make you know this. Whatever be my fate, I will not say a word that may injure you; whatever you may wish me to sign, write it, and I will affix my signature, without making any further comment.

"I forgive you, with all my heart, for all I have suffered; however, I cannot deny that it costs me an effort, but I will never reproach you; you could never have anticipated such a result. Let me entreat you not to take proceedings against that poor fellow, Louis, who is exceedingly fond of you, and greatly desired our union; and Mary continually told him that this would be for the happiness of us both; the little that he did, he did, poor fellow, under the belief that you would have commended him when you came to know it, wherefore I pray you that you will not suffer him to be ruined, I alone am guilty, and his greatest fault is that of having loved you to such excess that he lost his judgment. Write to-day to Mr. Smith, for on Saturday, when Louis came out of the

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room with your letters in his hand, I made him give them to me, and told him that I would post them, which I intended to do, but the strange events of that day put it out of my mind. I do not know what I did with them—write to me again. For heaven's sake do not hate me, and for pity's sake shew me a little kindness. Let my unhappiness atone for my folly; I know that I was wrong; but I shall always be glad to serve you, and whether free or in prison, I renounce every earthly thought of injuring you.

"HENRY WIKOFF."

(*b.*) "I pledge myself to marry Mr. Henry Wikoff, according to my promise, given to him at Geneva, and at Ouchy, or to forfeit the half of my income. I do this by my own free will and consent, in consideration of my frequent violation of good faith heretofore, whatever I may say or do to the contrary.

(Signed) "JANE C. GAMBLE."

"Genoa, November 15th, 1851."

(*c.*) "While these letters were being read, the Civil Party every moment proposed a rectification, which was voluntarily accepted on the part of the defence. The letters published were corrected, according to the sense of the Civil Party, but no correction of any importance was made."

From the examination of Mr. Henry Wikoff, it has been seen how the documents came into the hands of the Court, and were then publicly read; they have been printed from the written process.

THE END.

J. W. Grove, Printer, 5, Trinity Street, Southwark.

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